

U.S. ARMY

TRAINING CENTER

INFANTRY



COMPANY C
C A L I F O R N I A
UNIT ONE

COMPANY C

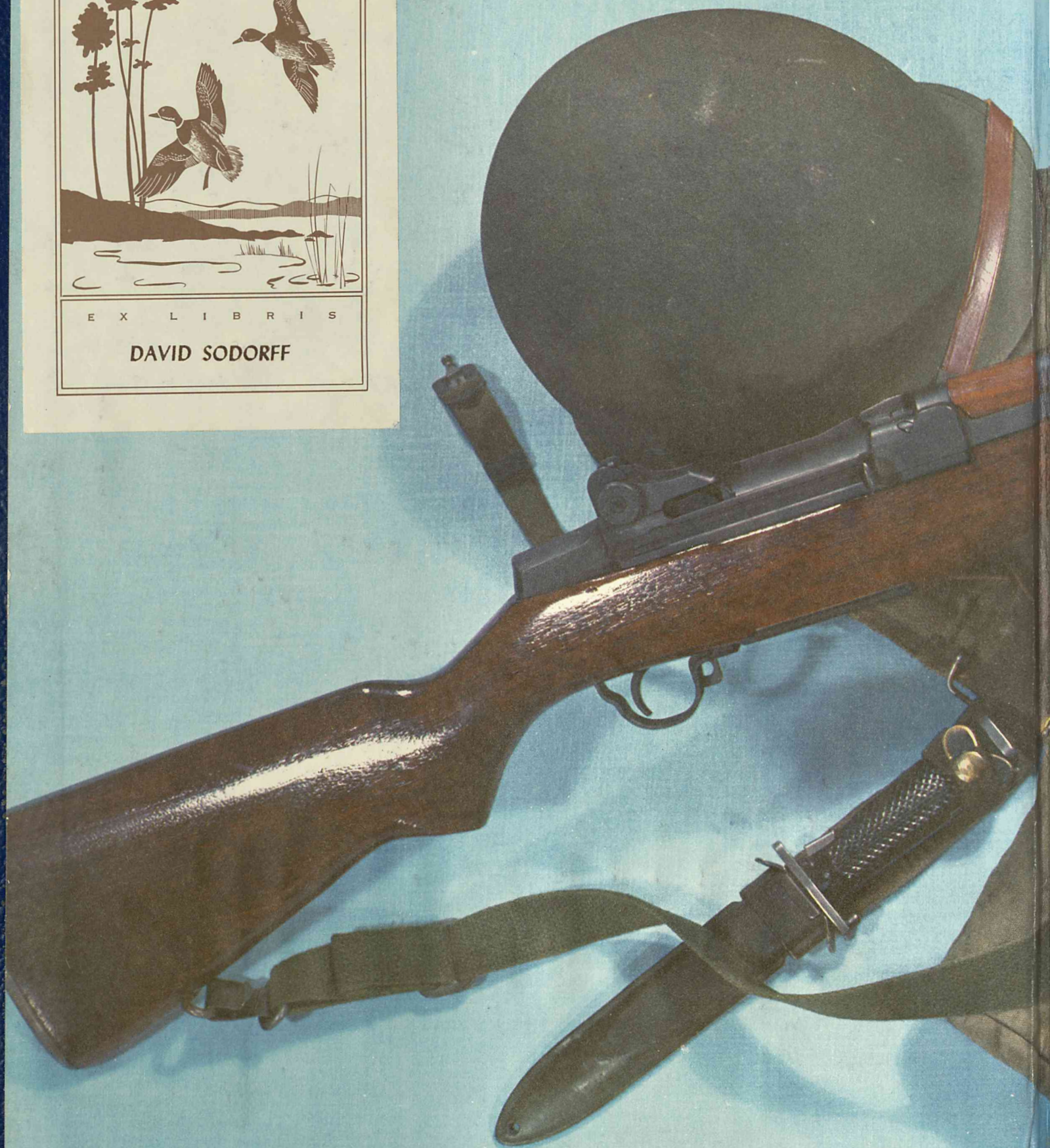
1st BATTLE GROUP

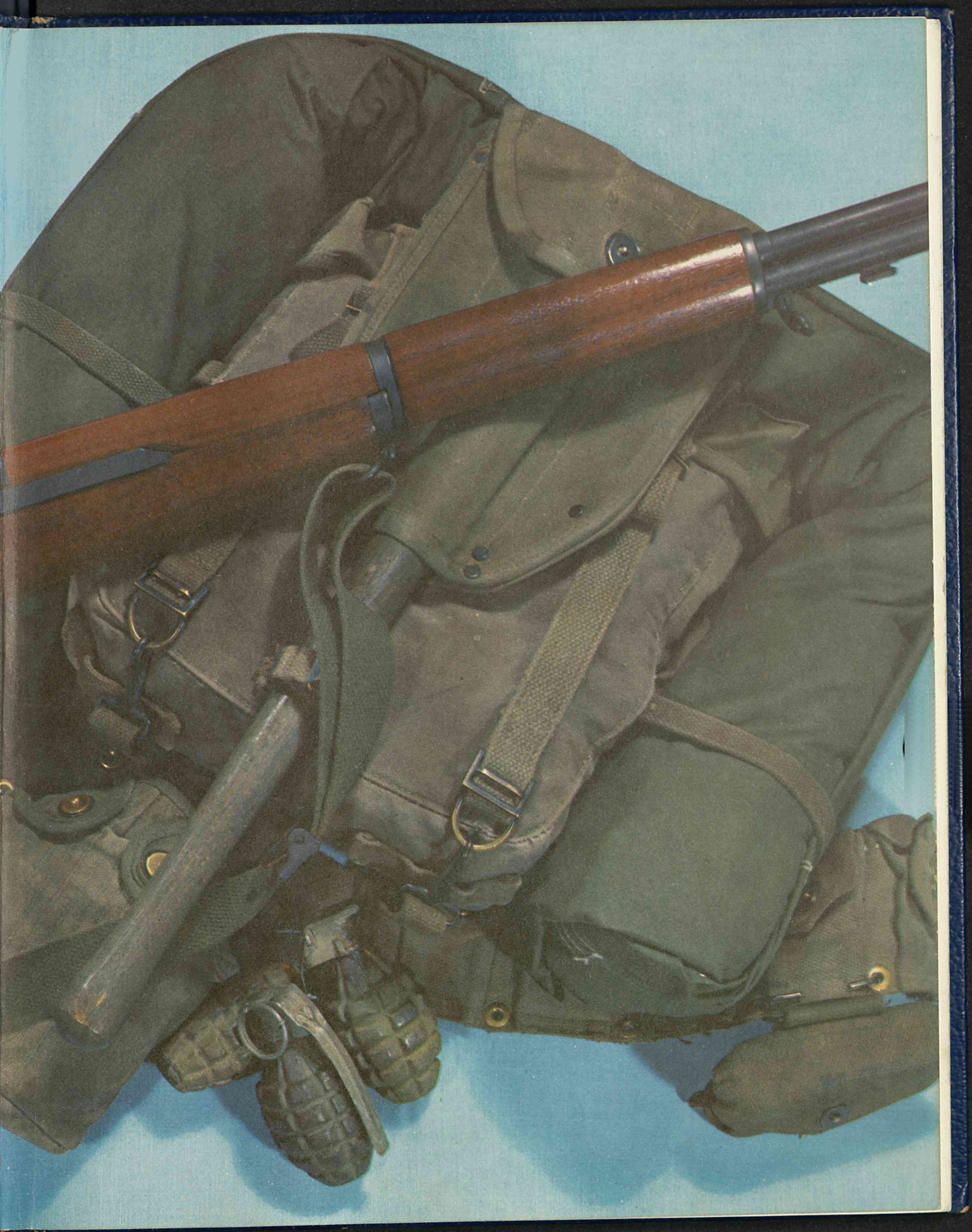
1st BRIGADE



E X L I B R I S

DAVID SODORFF





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

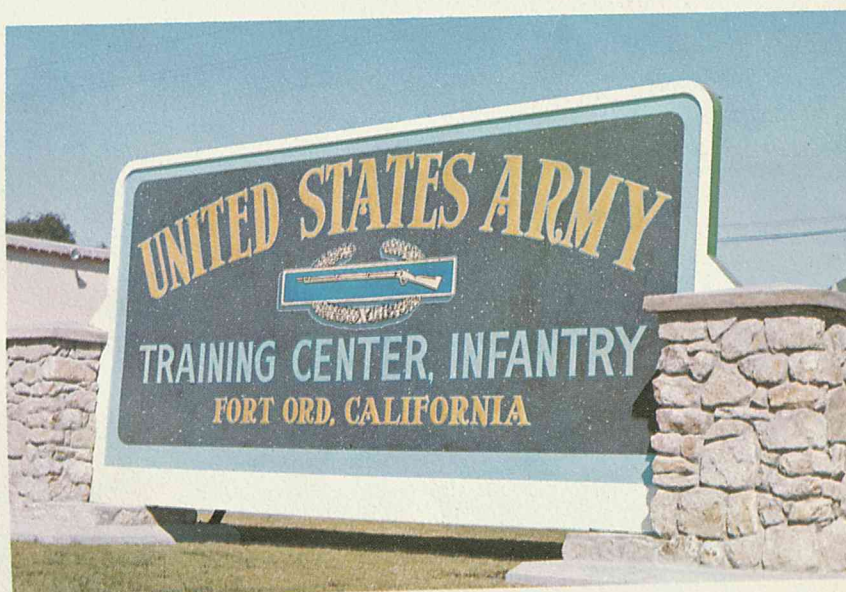
The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

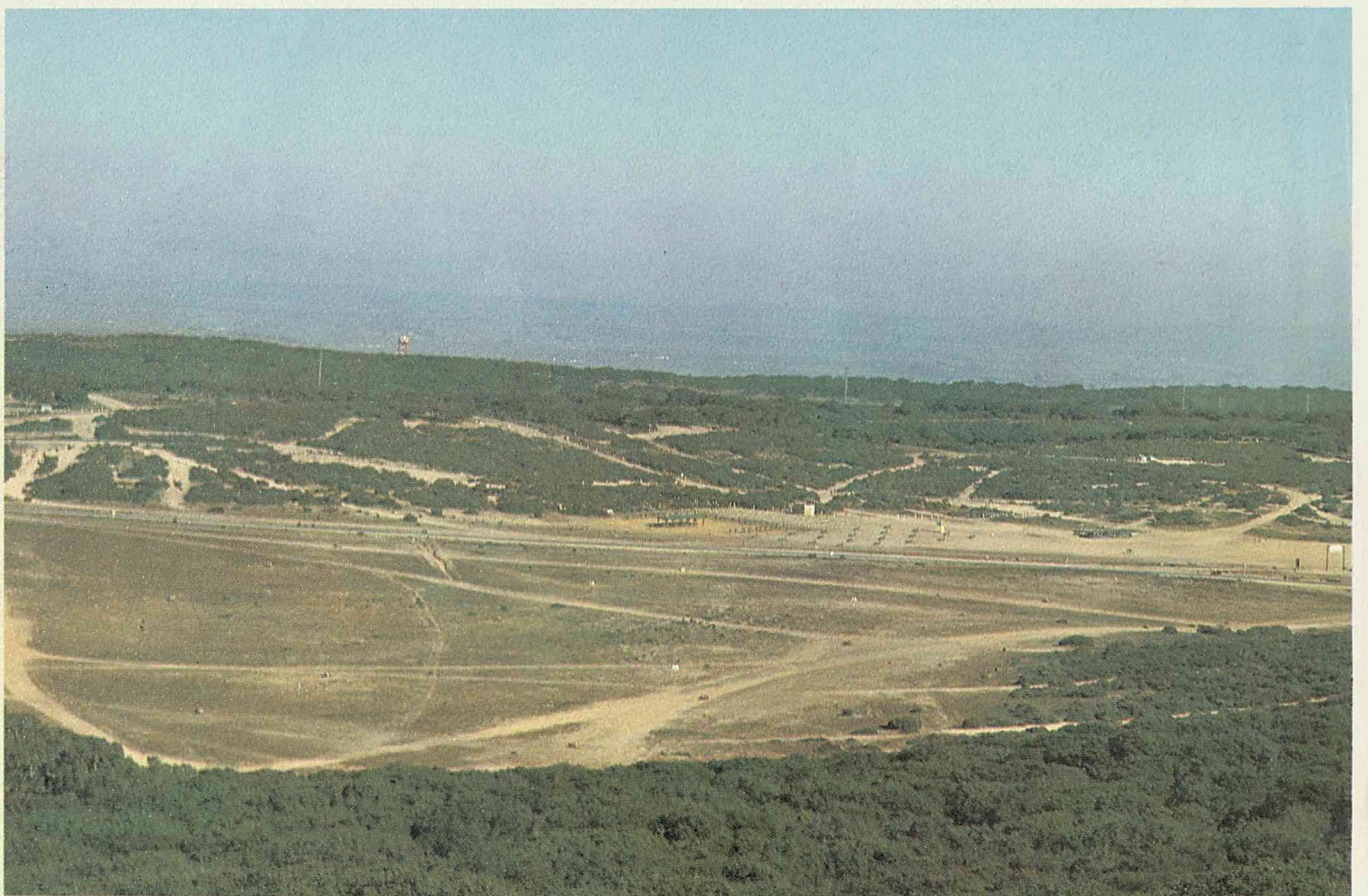
(continued inside back end sheet)





marching

training area

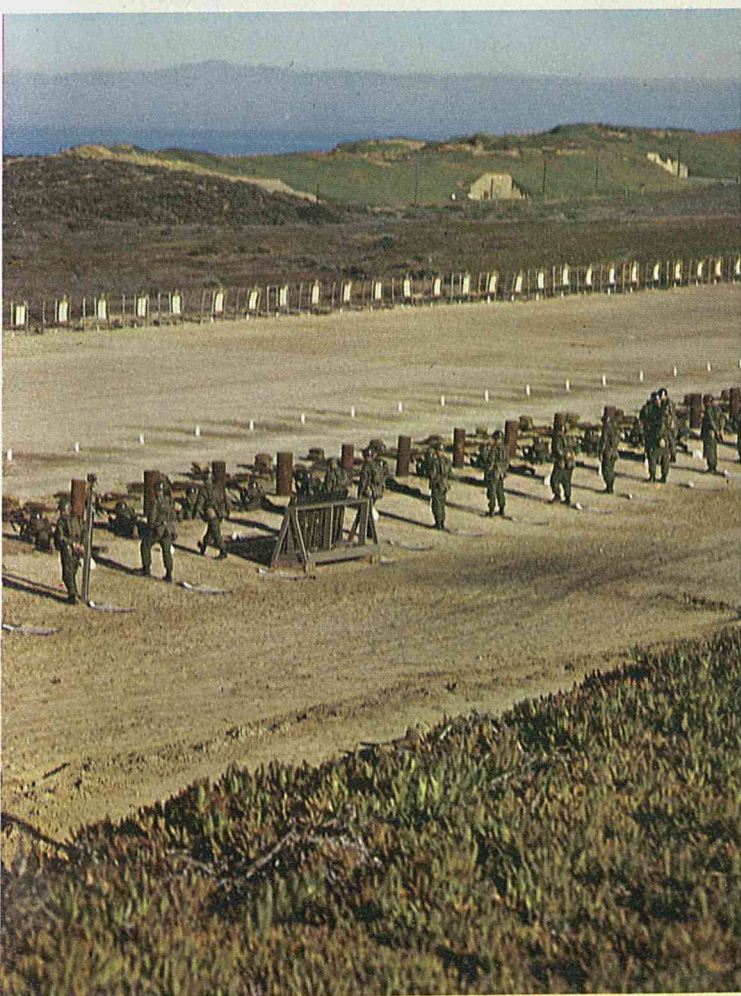








trainfire





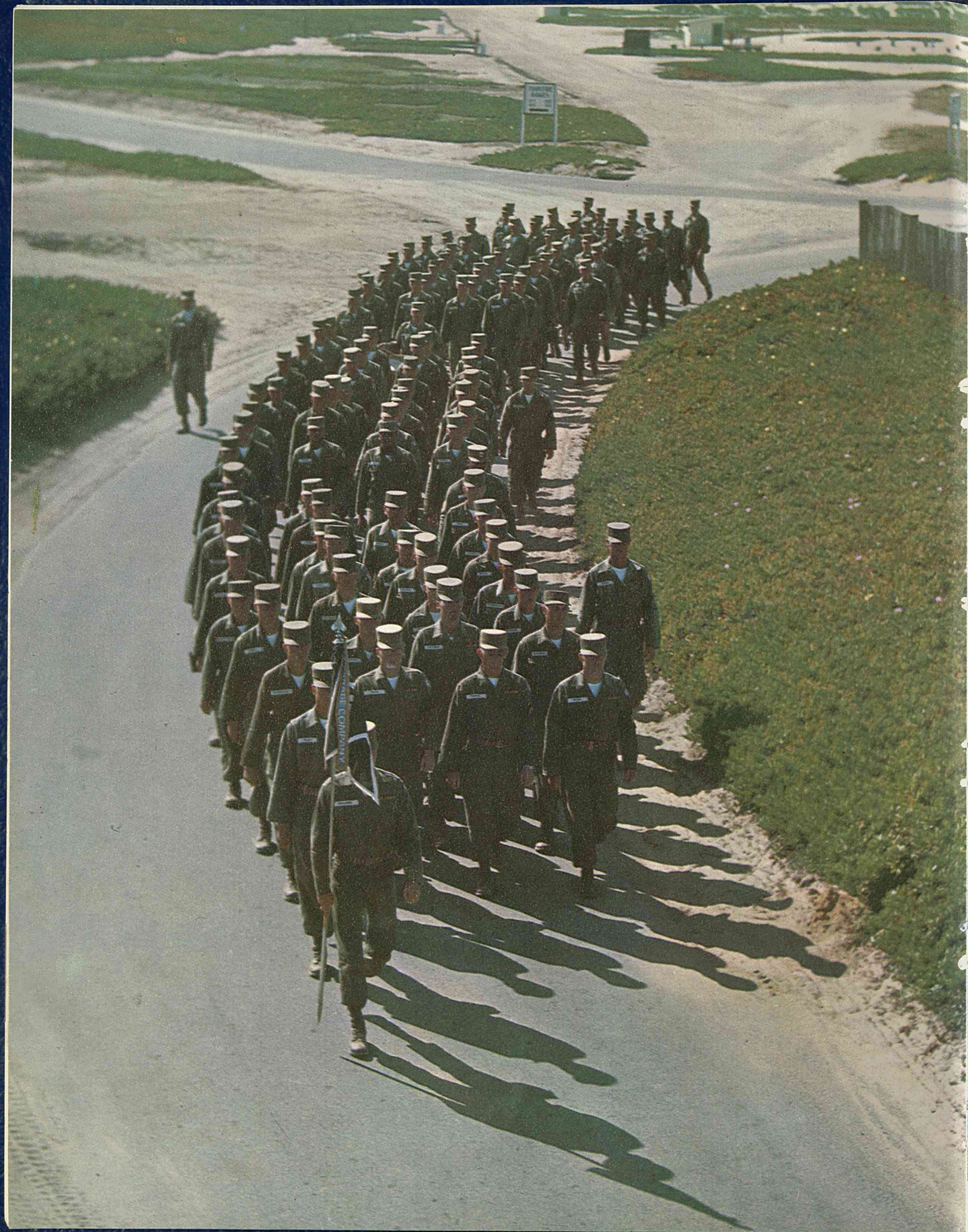
cbr





cover and movement





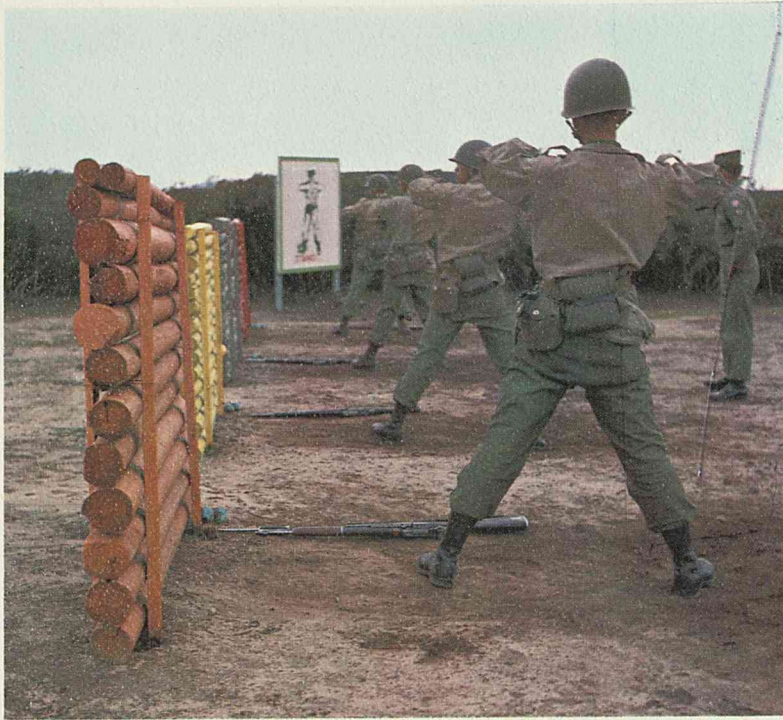


squad patrolling

pole
climbing

dismounted drill



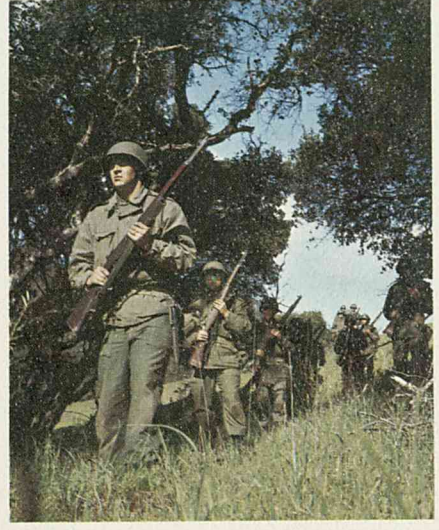


grenades

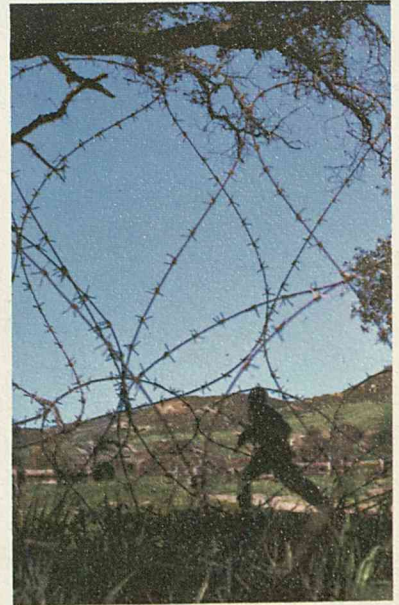
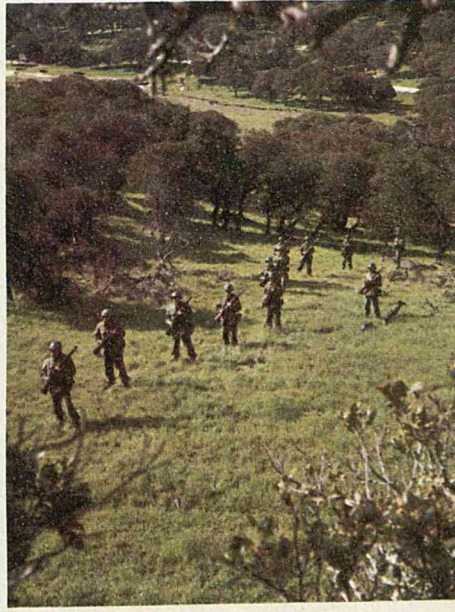
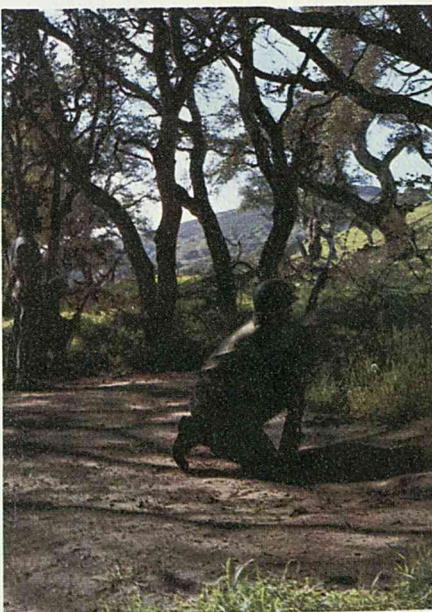


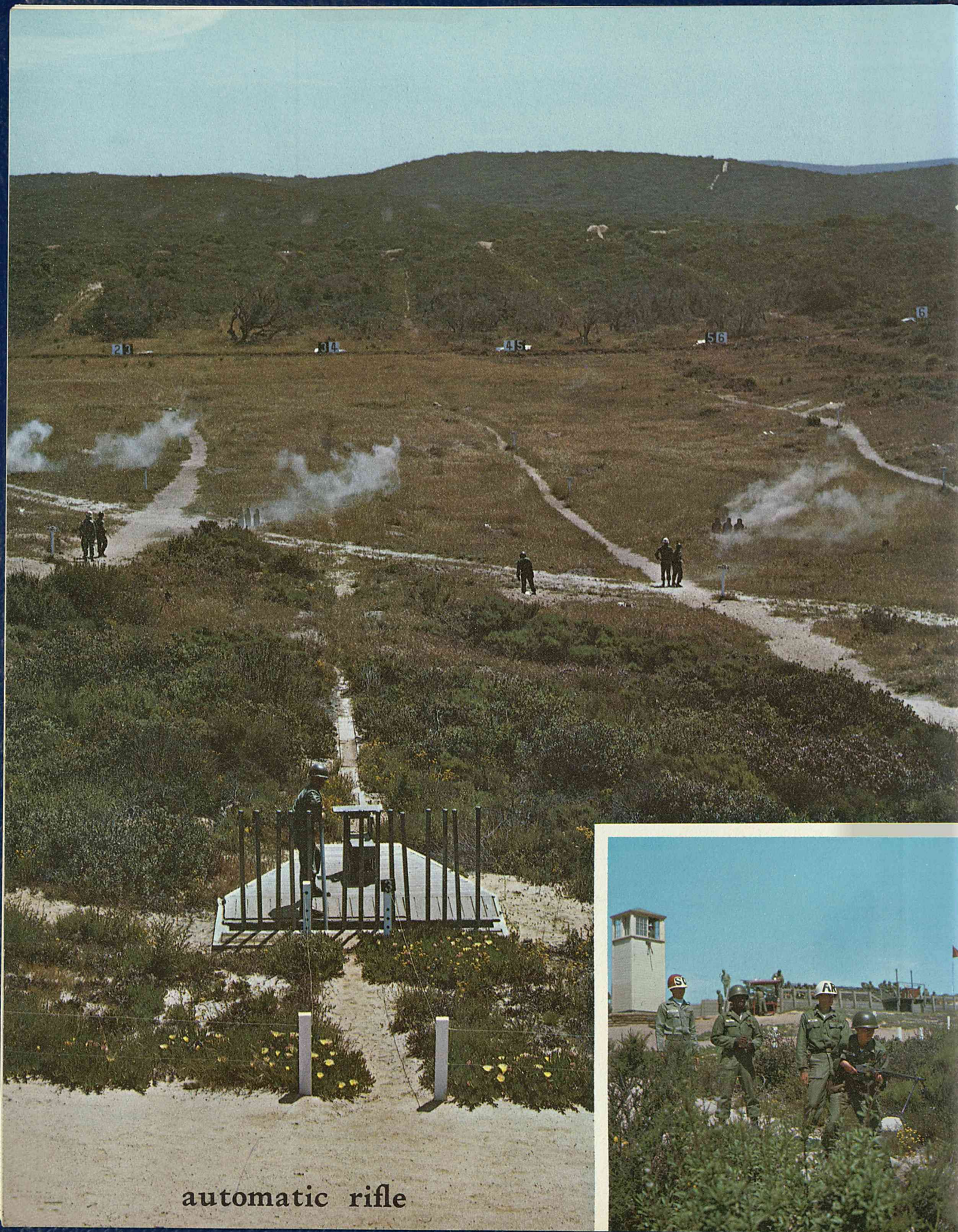
flame thrower





close combat course





23

34

45

56

6

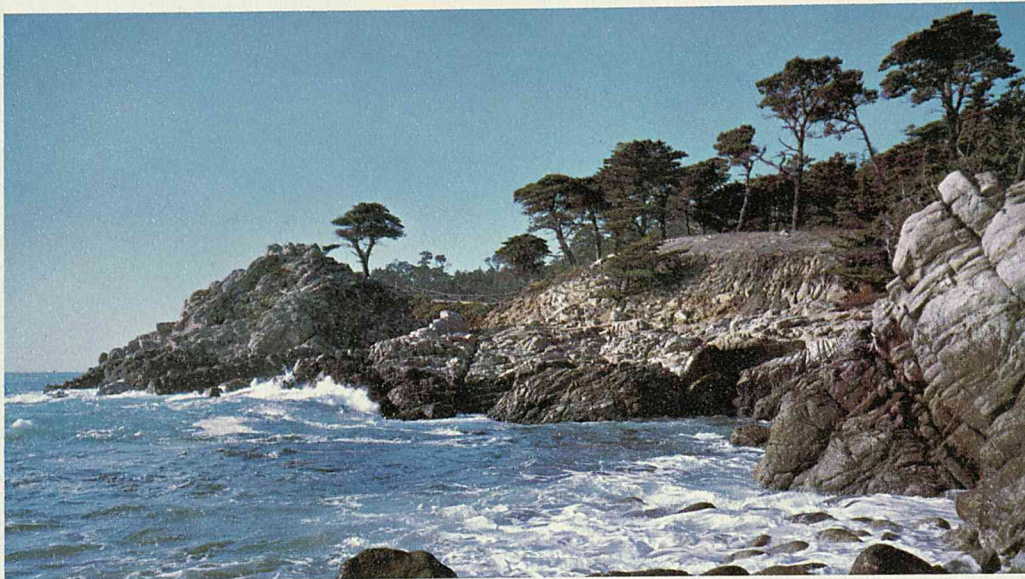


6

automatic rifle







coast line



colton hall



fort ord
golf course



american red cross



soldiers club

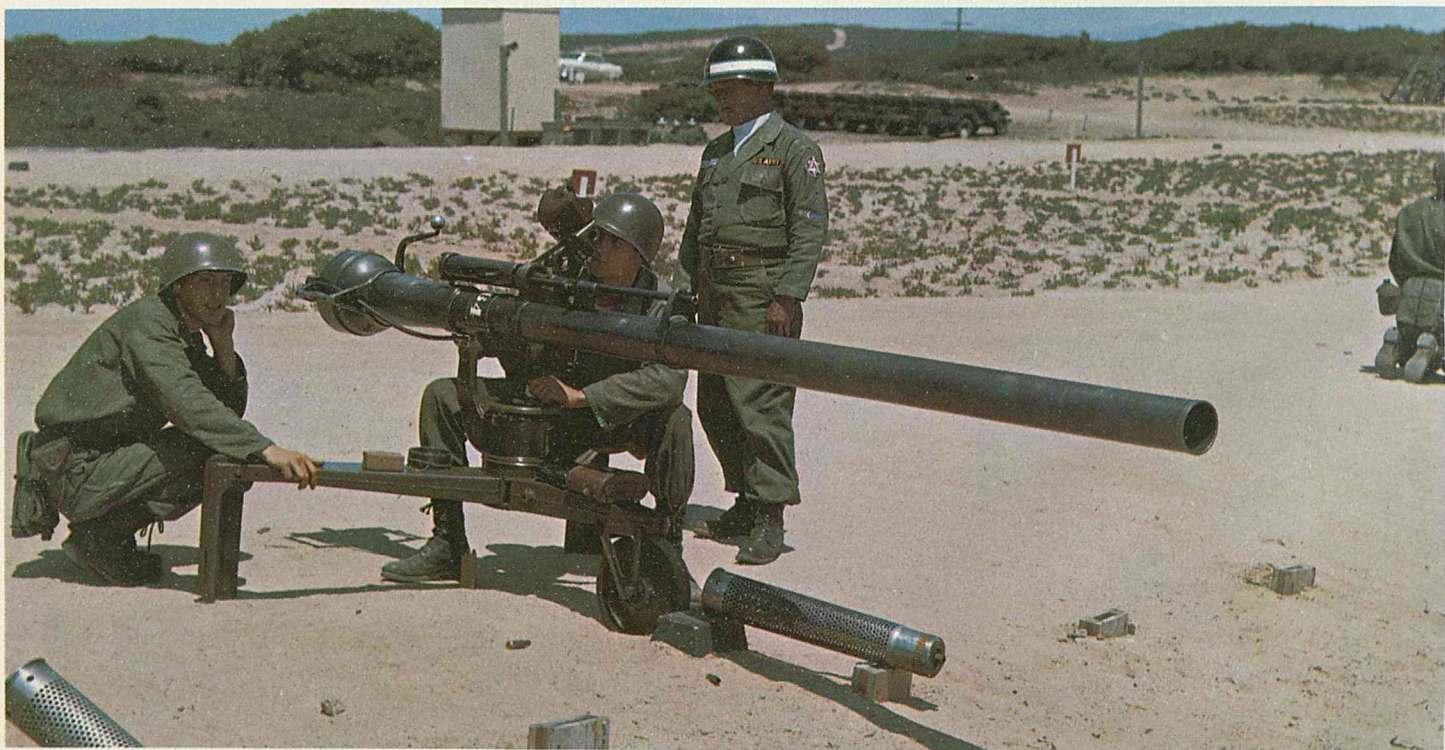


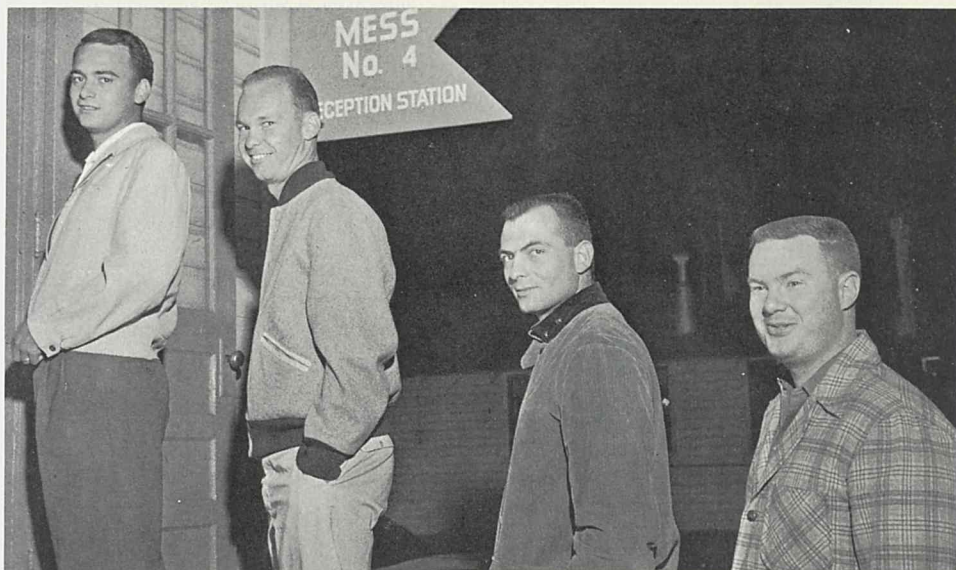
presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord



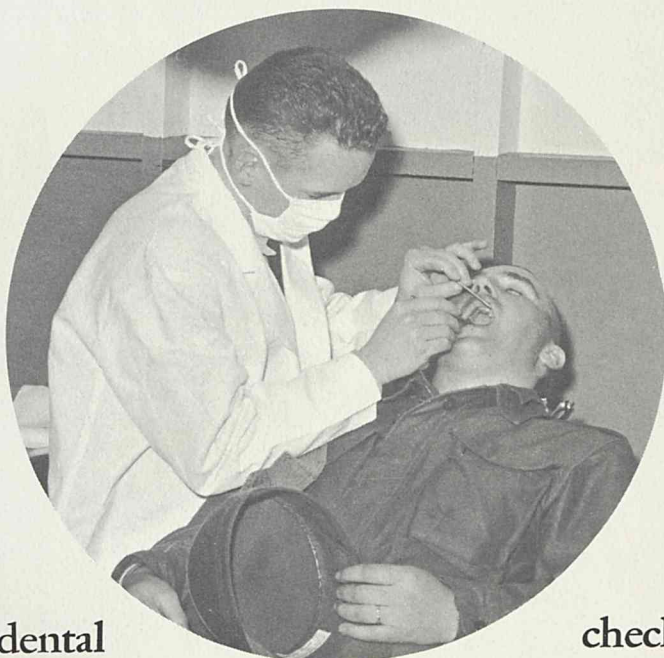
simulated
atomic
blast

106 recoilless rifle



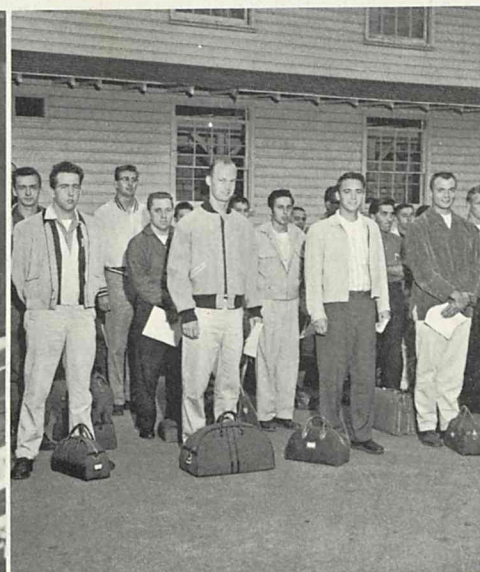


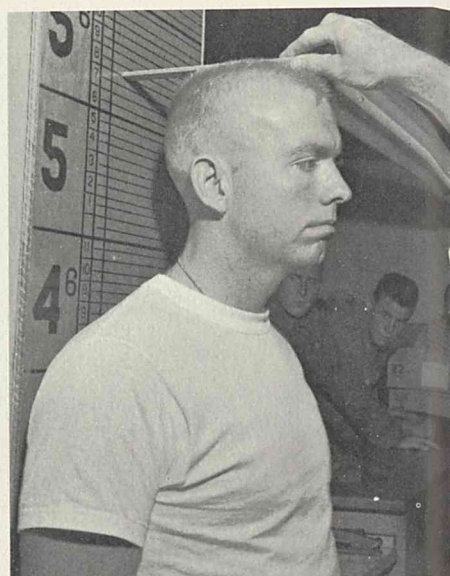
receiving center



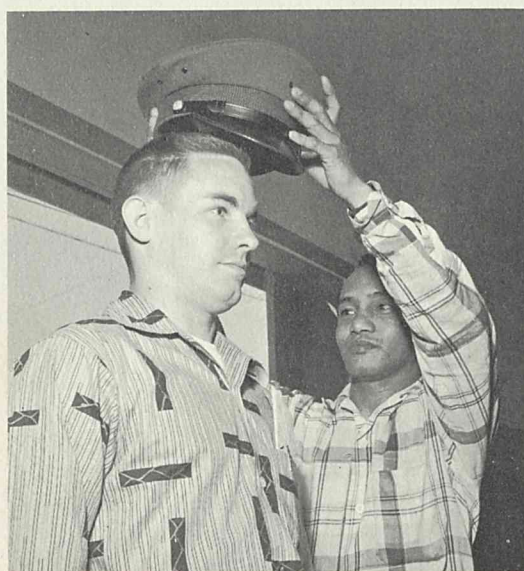
dental

check

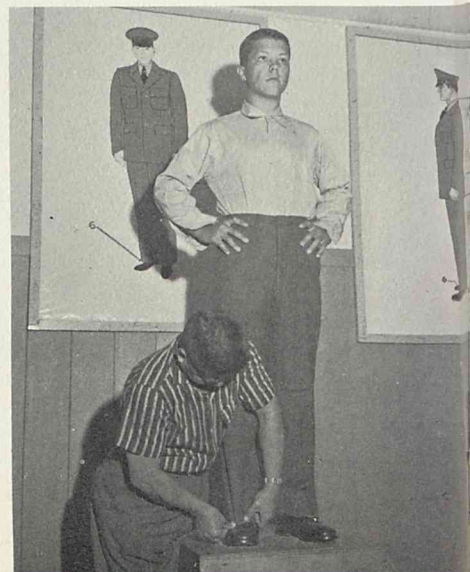
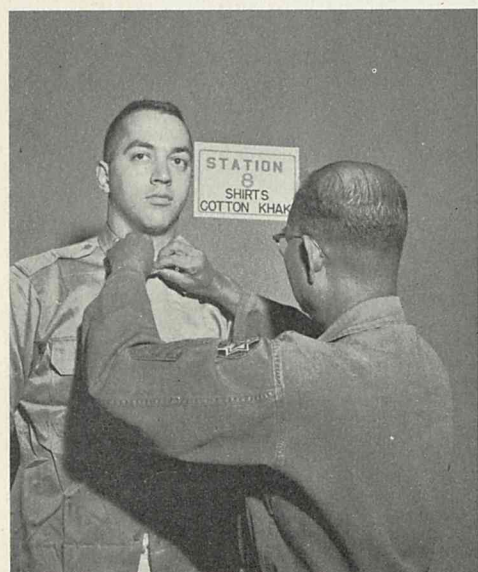
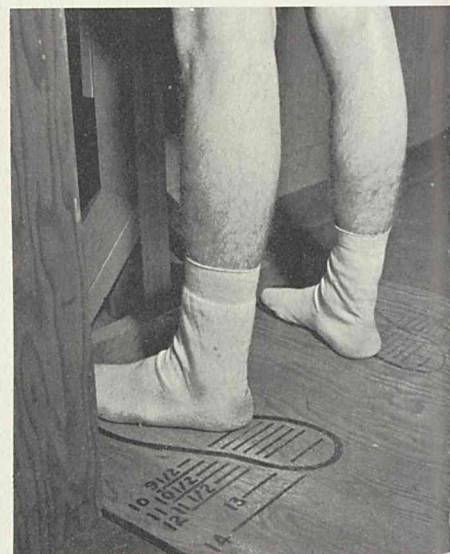


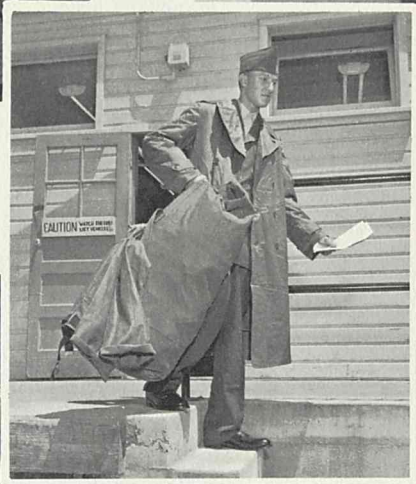
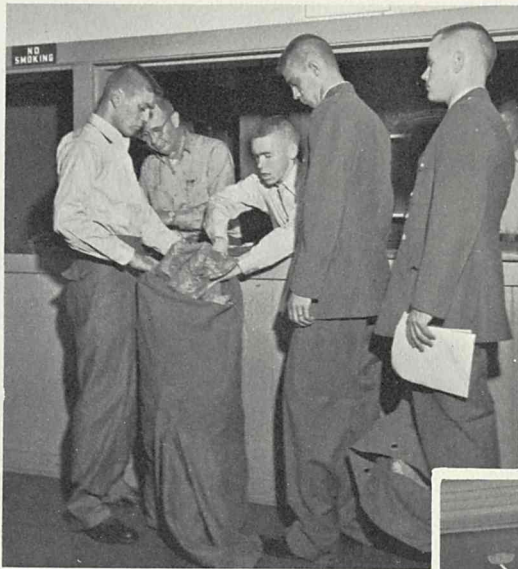


being outfitted from
head to toe



clothing issue





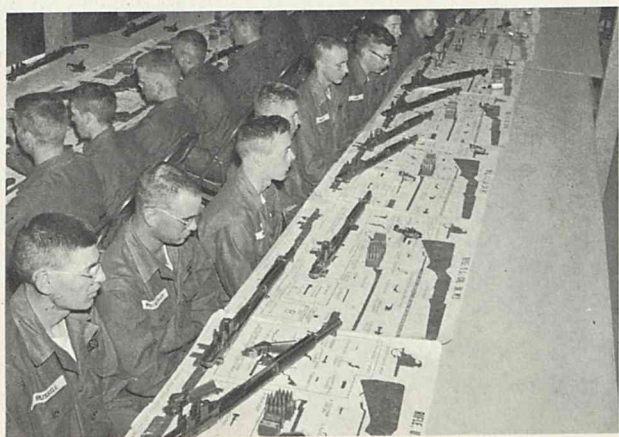


dismounted drill

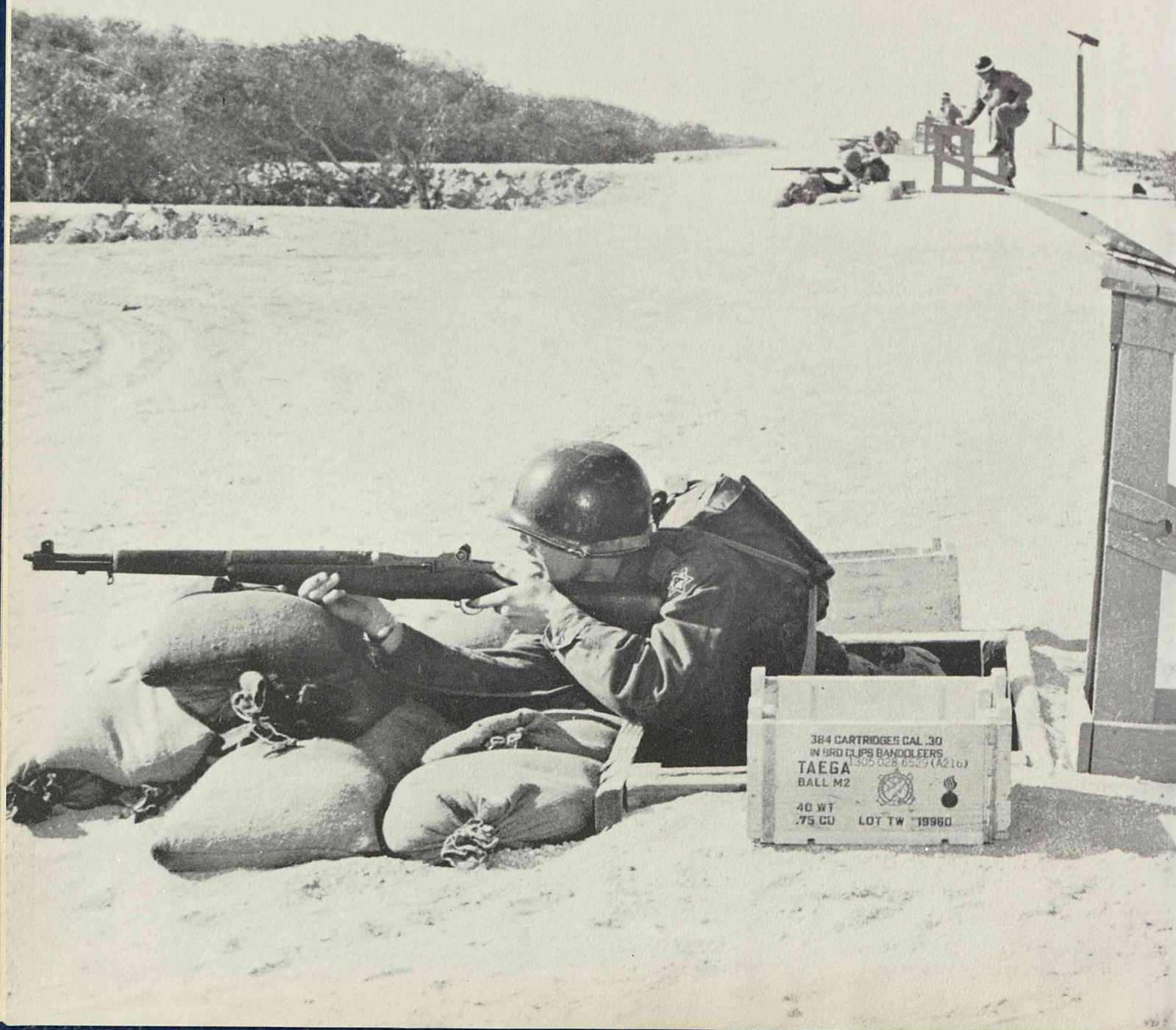




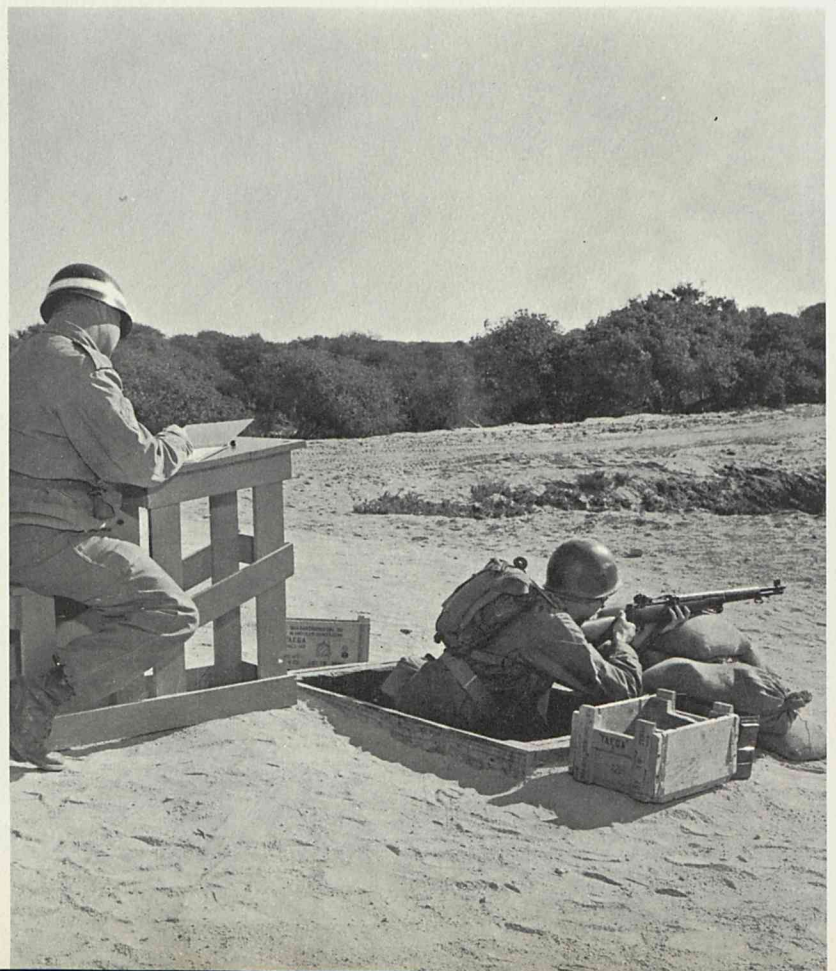
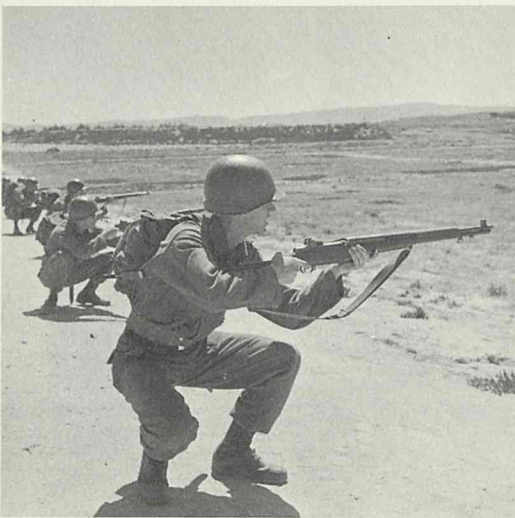
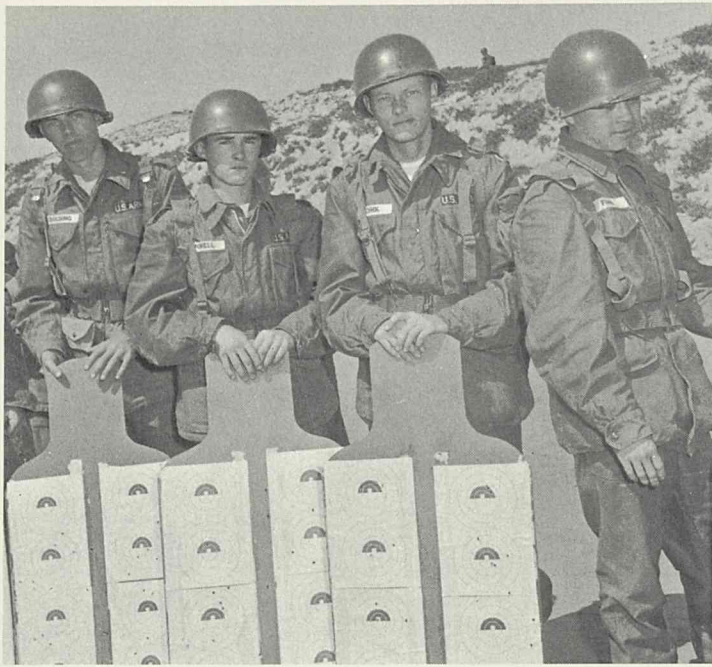
trainfire
classroom

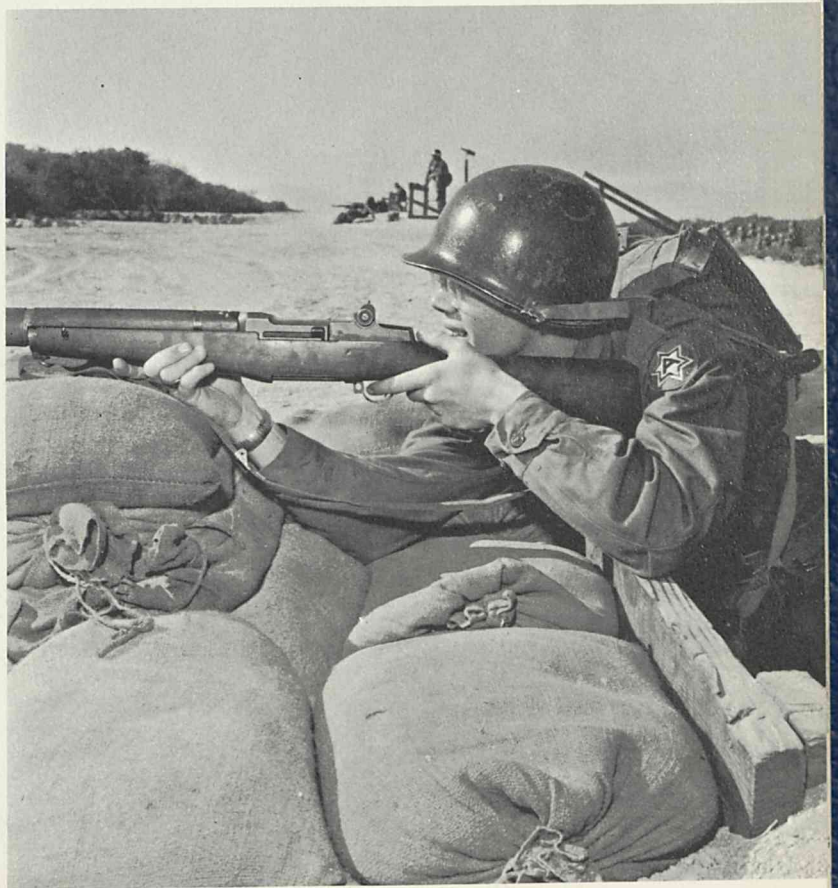


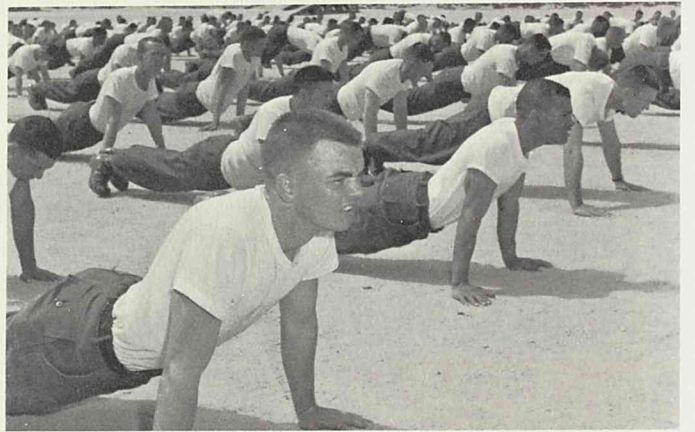
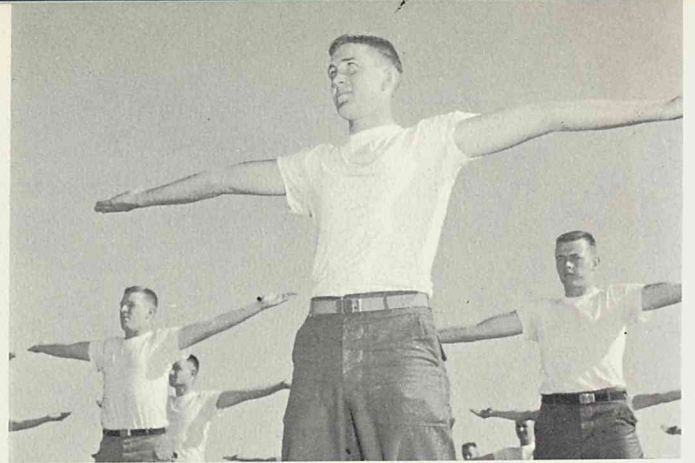
trainfire











physical training

first aid





cbr

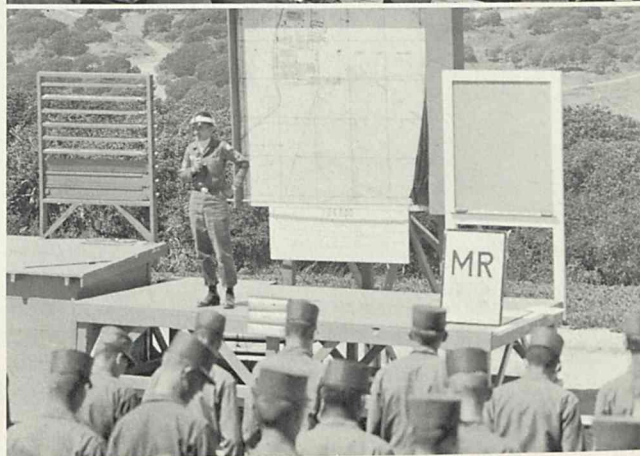
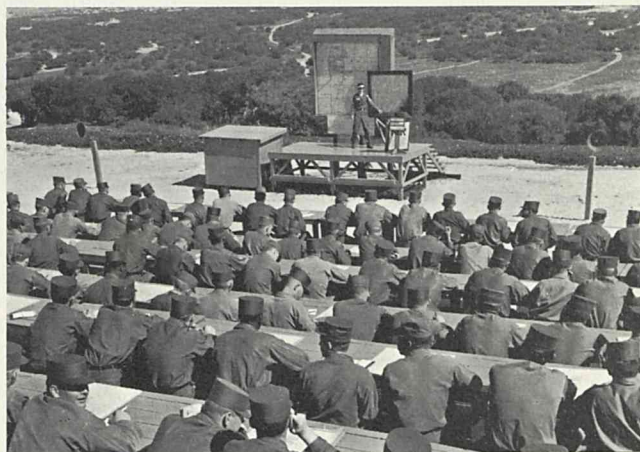
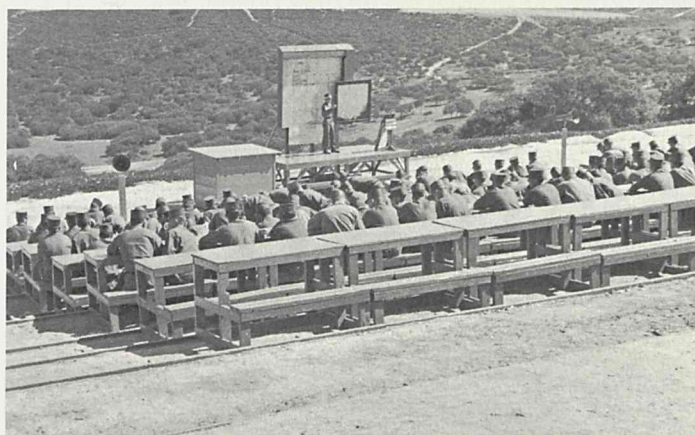


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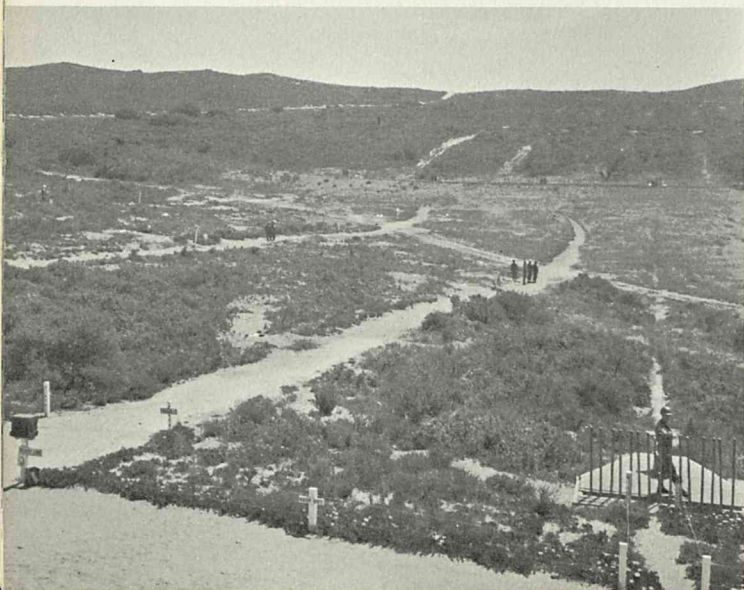


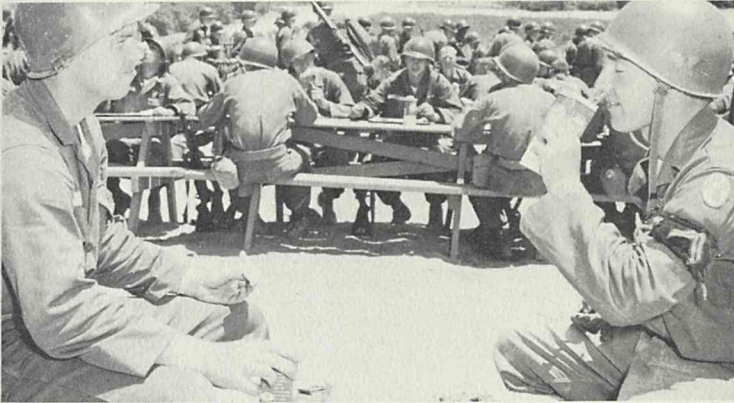


land navigation — map reading



automatic rifle





field chow



c
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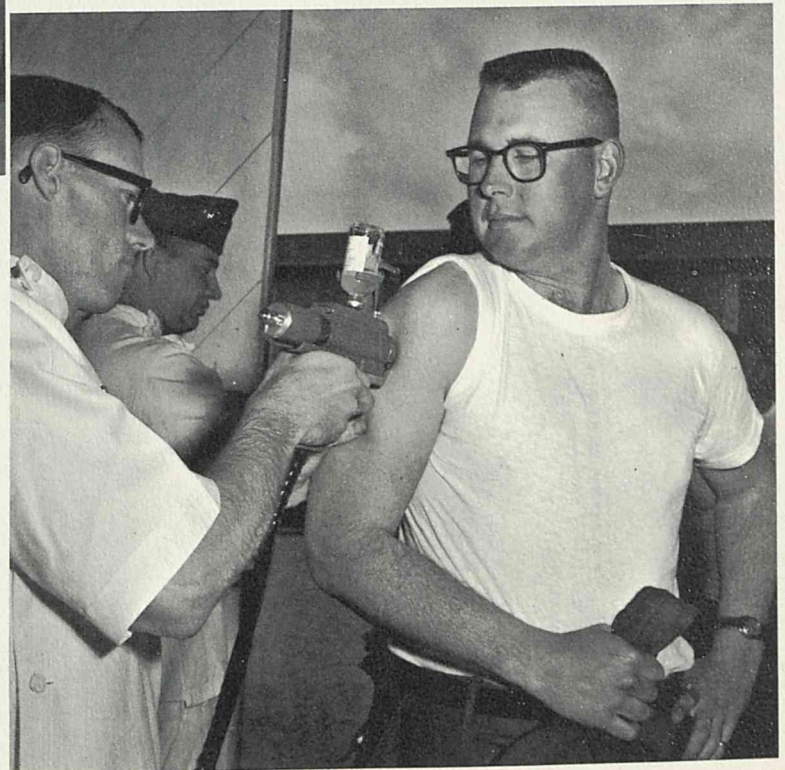
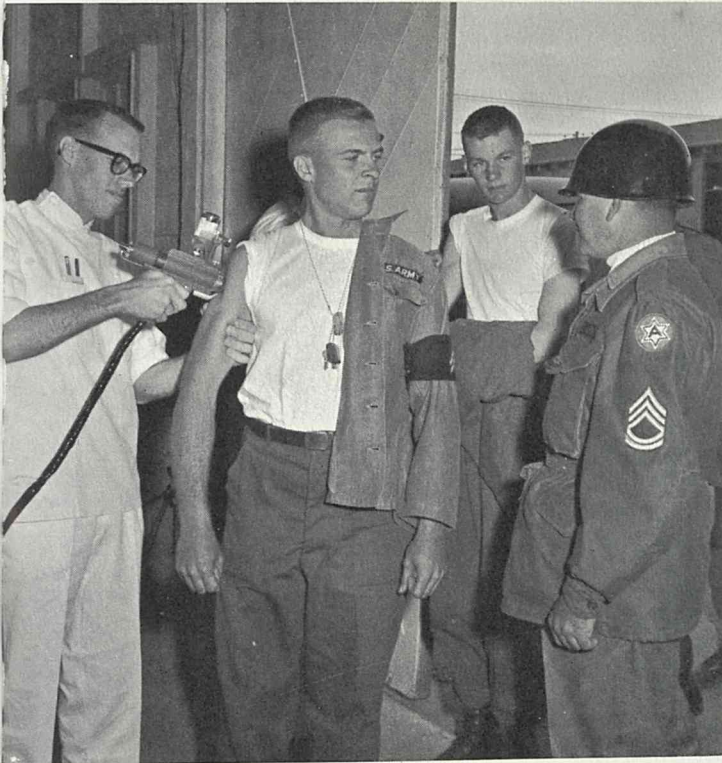
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shots





infiltration course

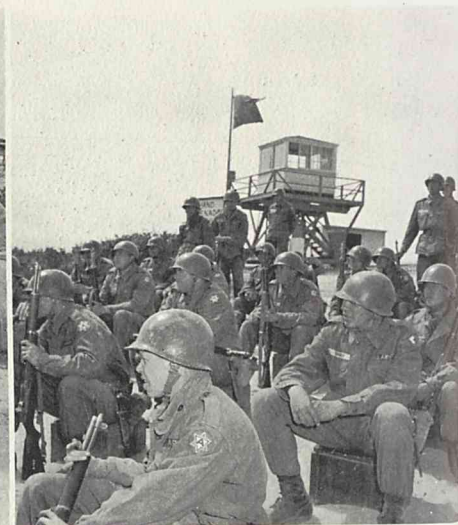


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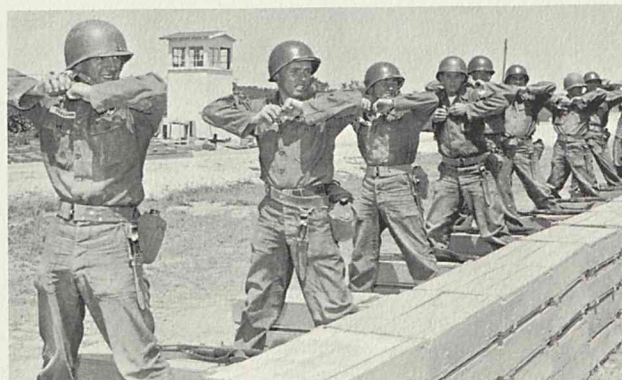


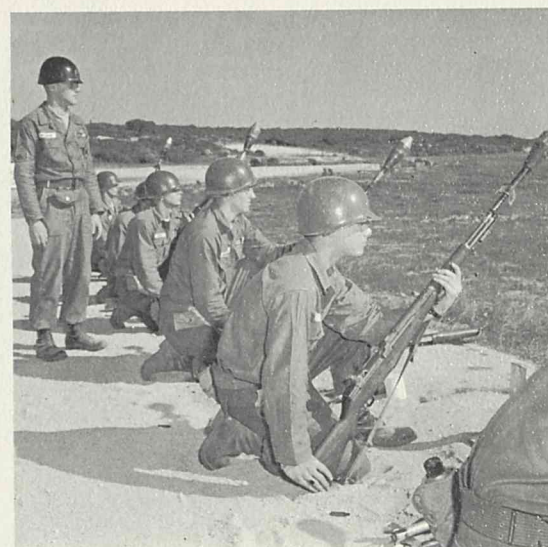
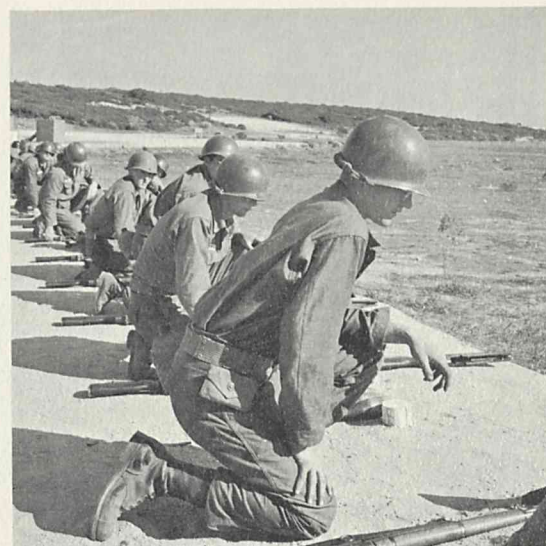


assault course



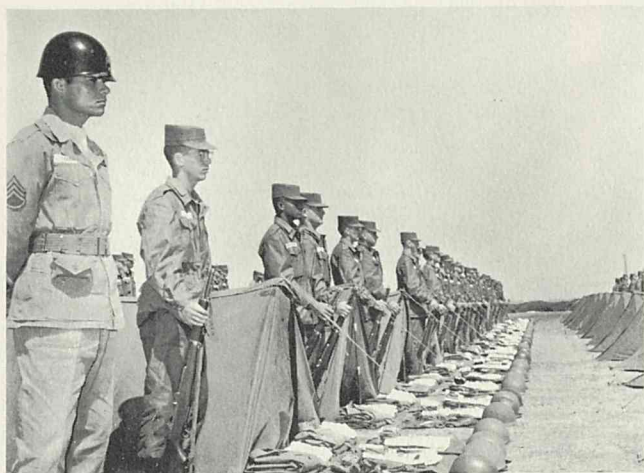
hand grenade



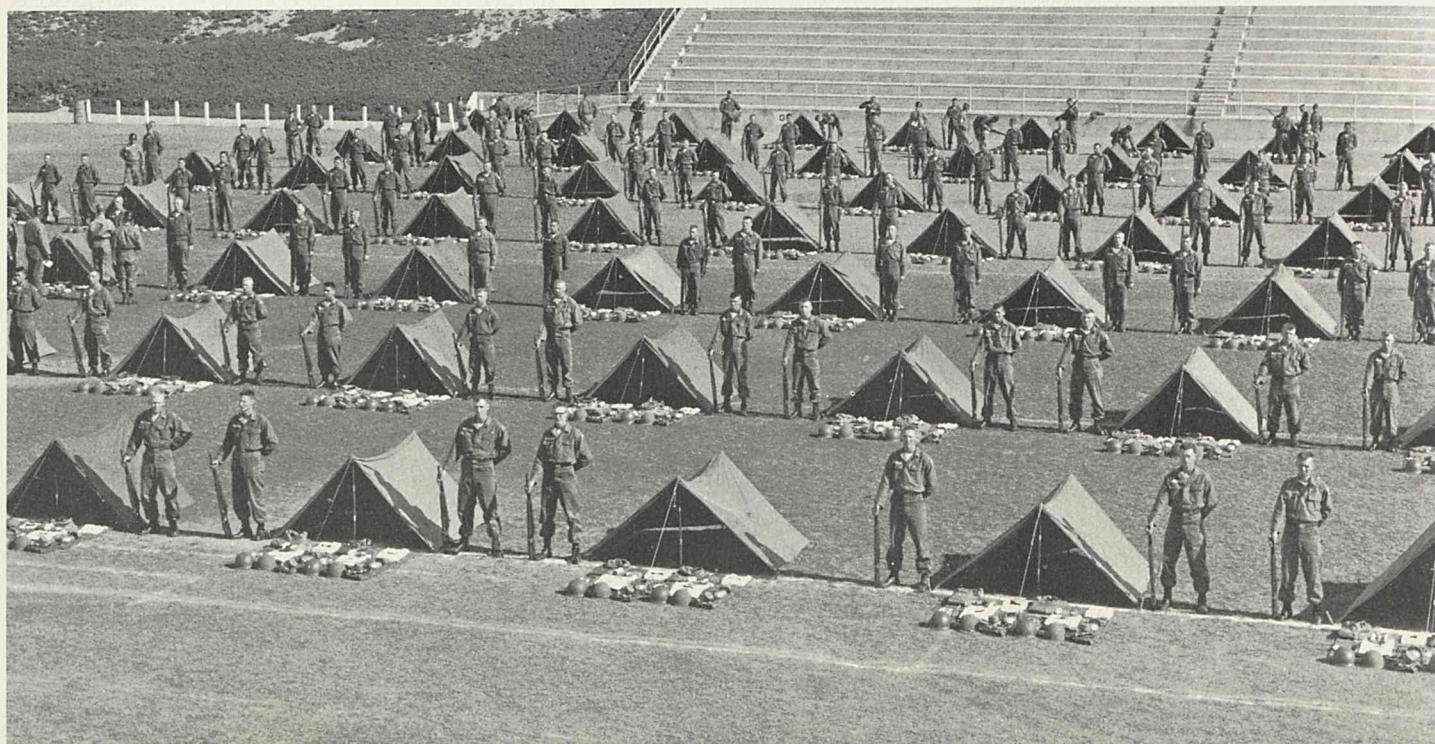


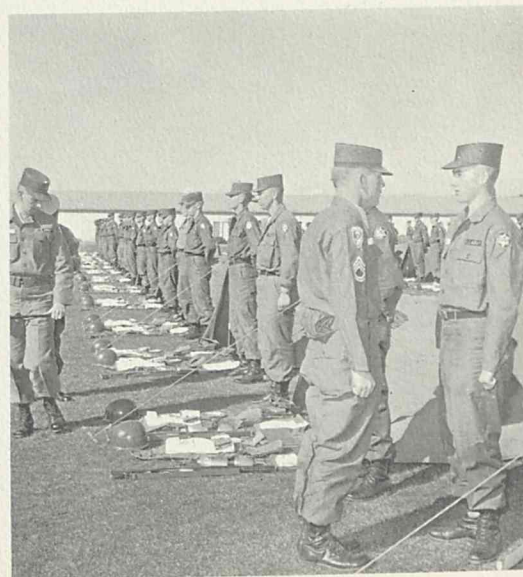
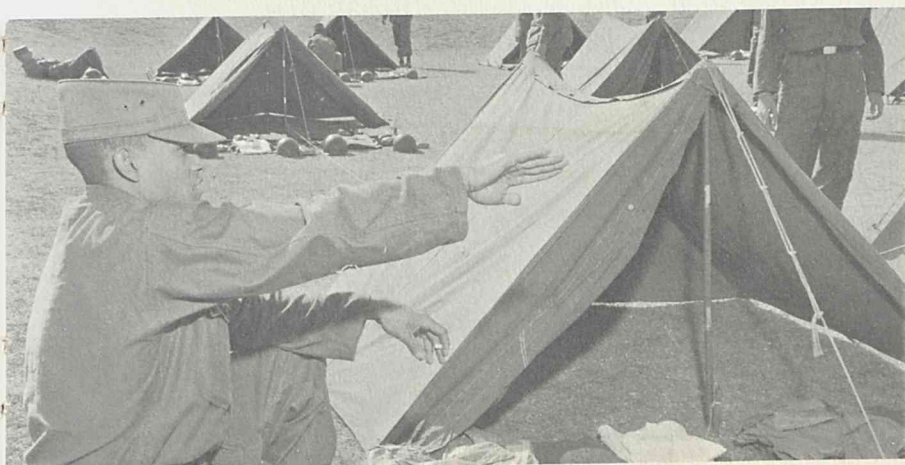
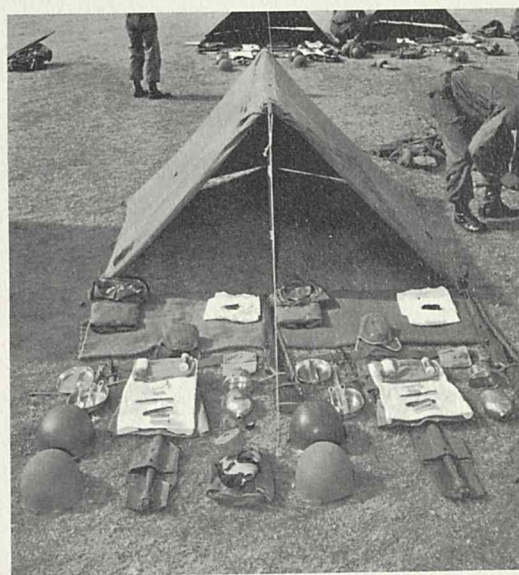
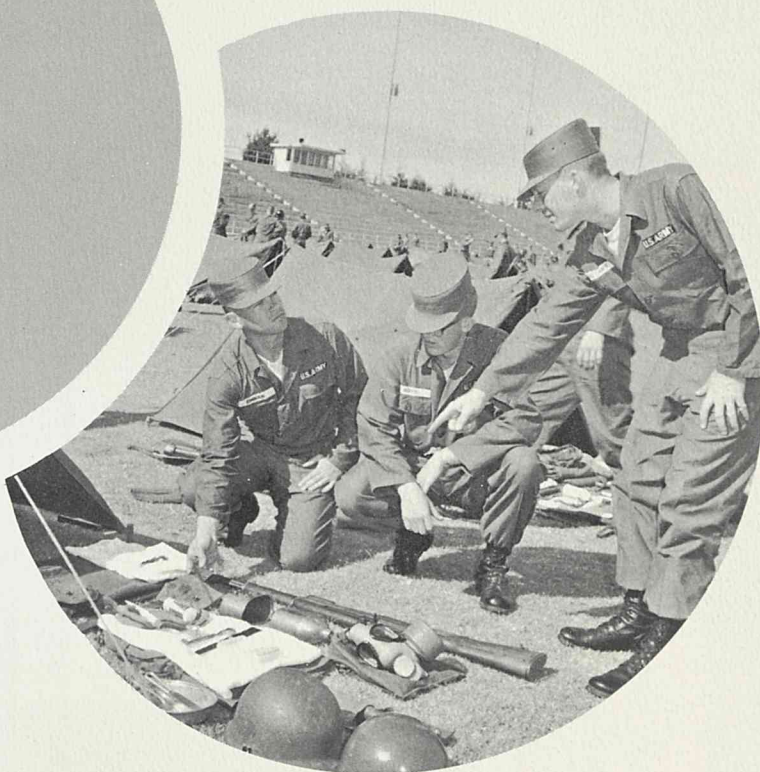
rifle grenades





full
field
inspection







close combat course

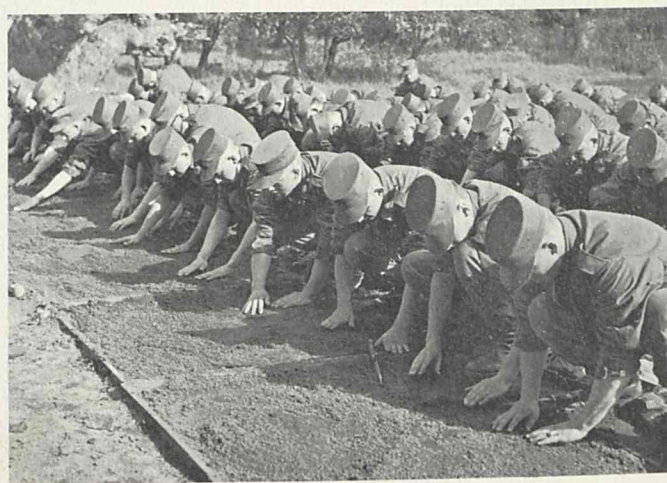




rocket launcher

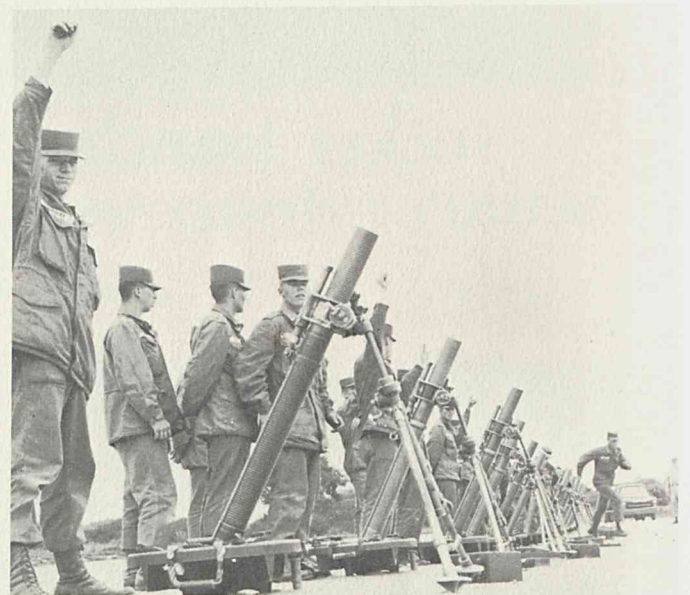


mines





mortar

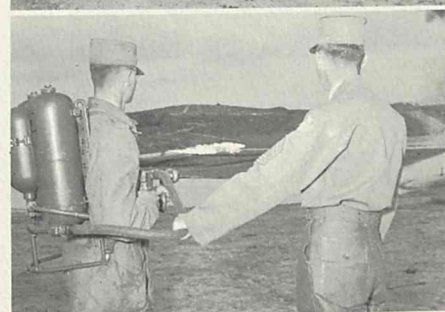


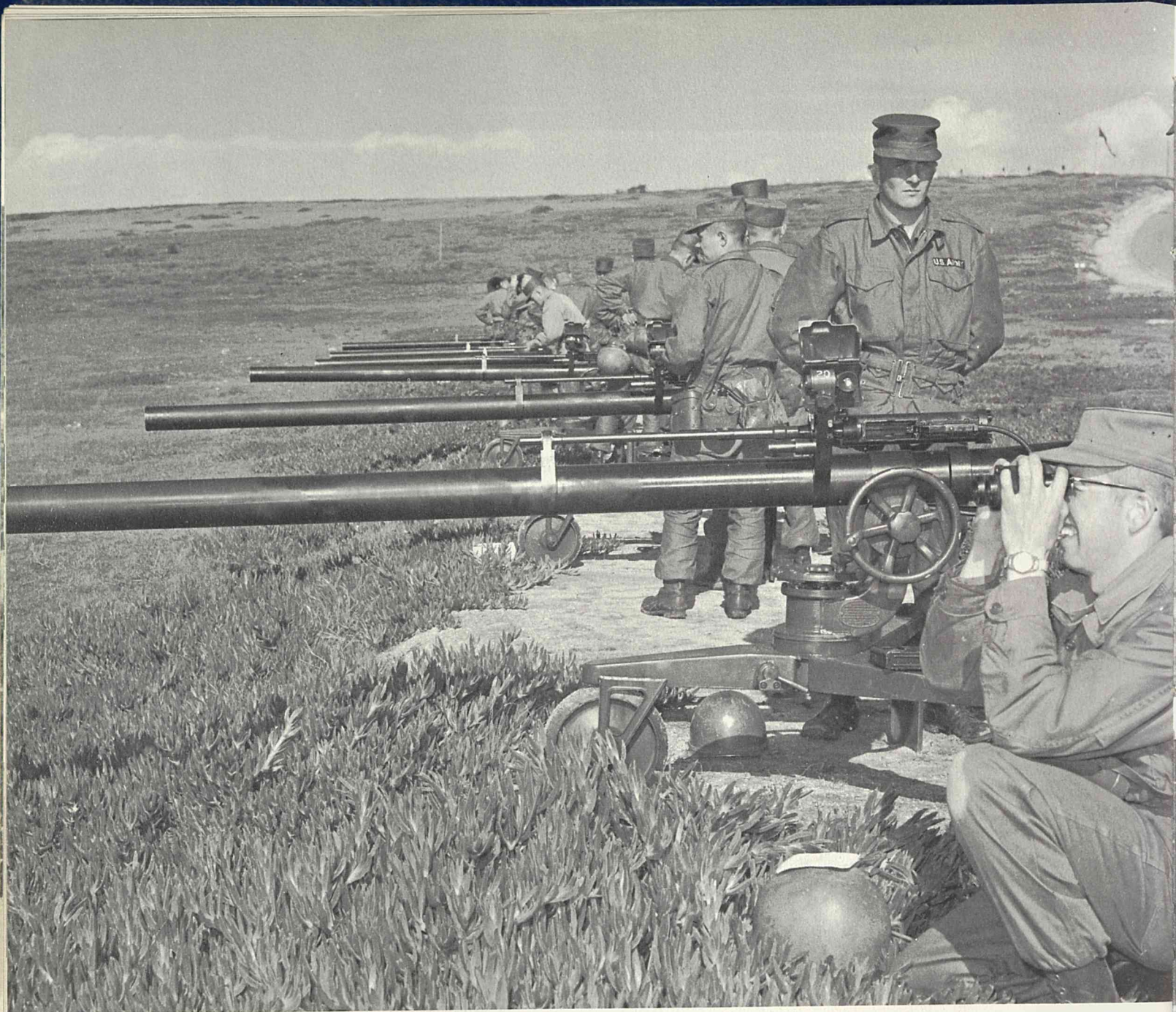


squad patrol



flame thrower





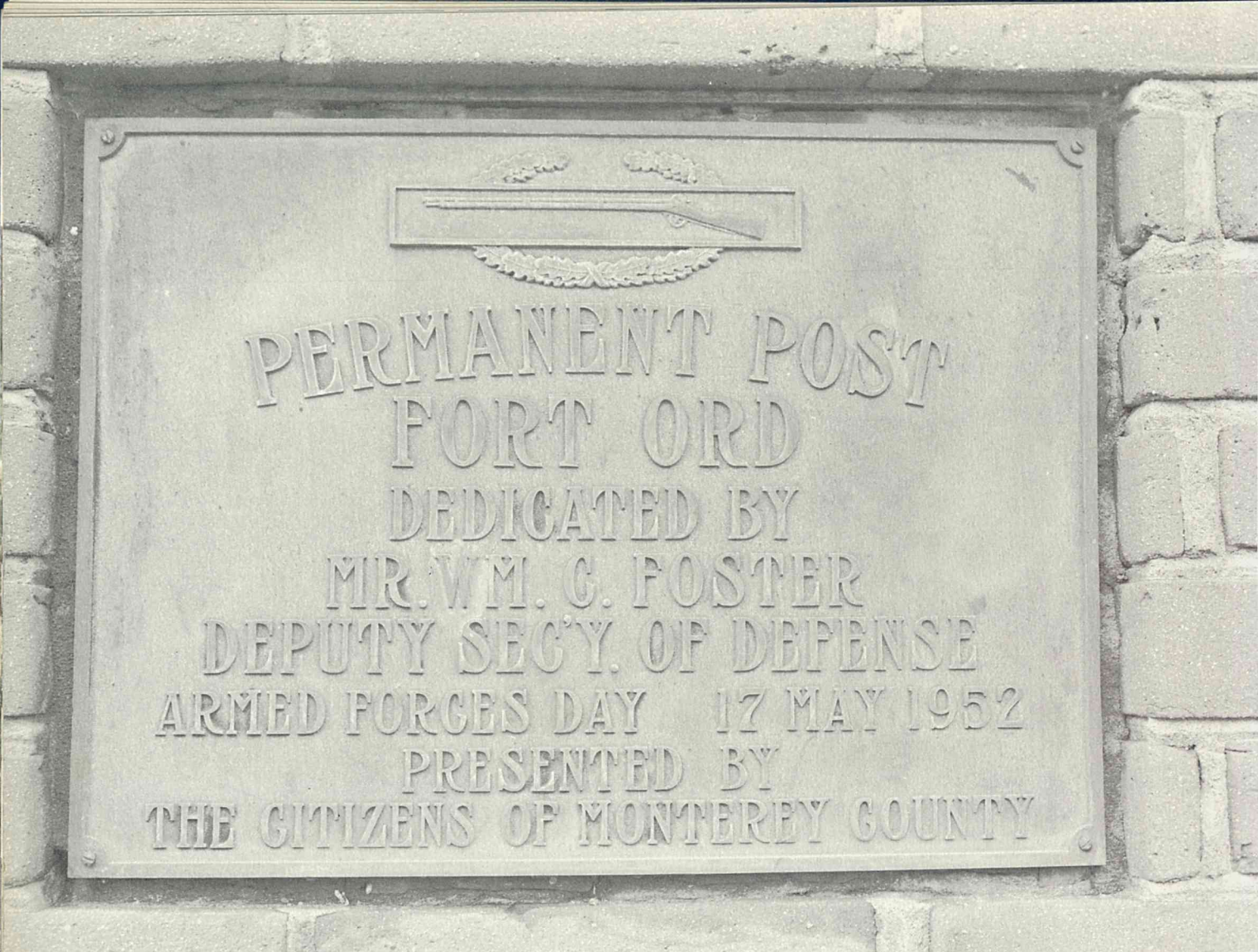
recoilless rifle





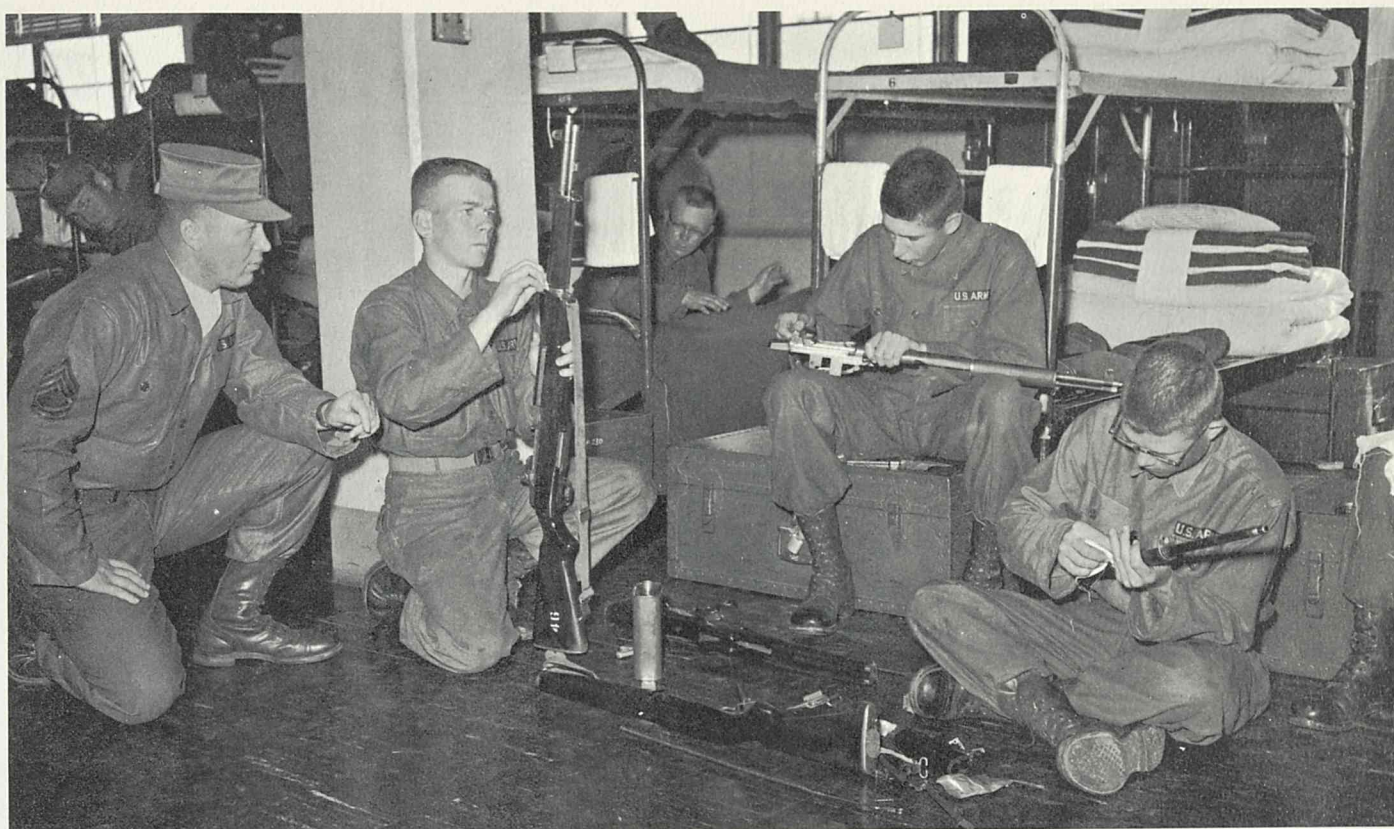
bivouac





PERMANENT POST
FORT ORD
DEDICATED BY
MR. WM. C. POSTER
DEPUTY SEC'Y. OF DEFENSE
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952
PRESENTED BY
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY





barracks life



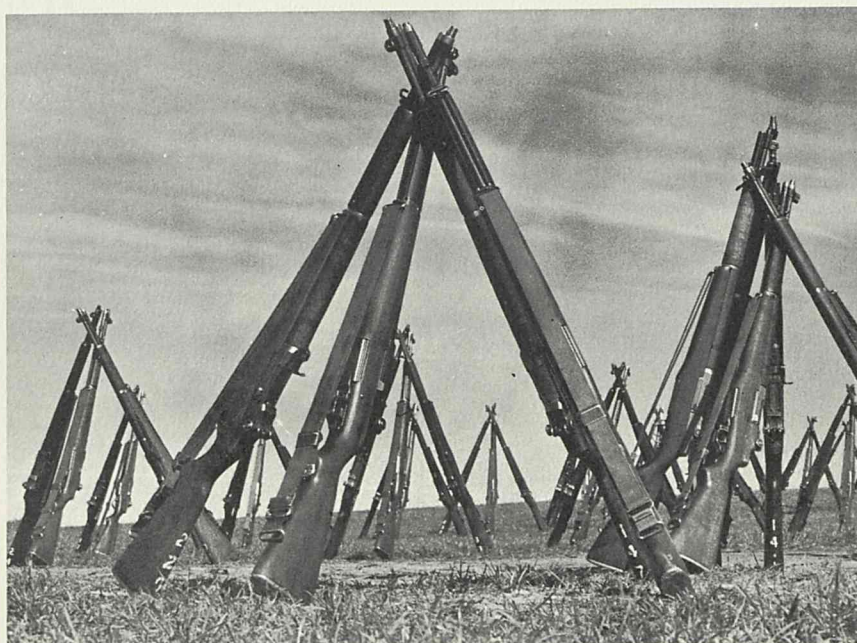


guard at impact area

marching, marching

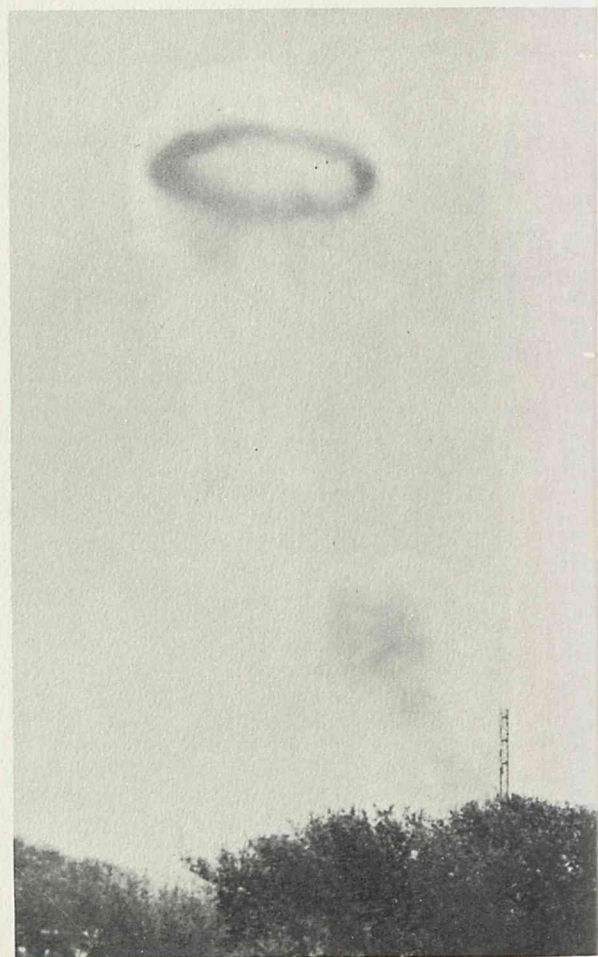


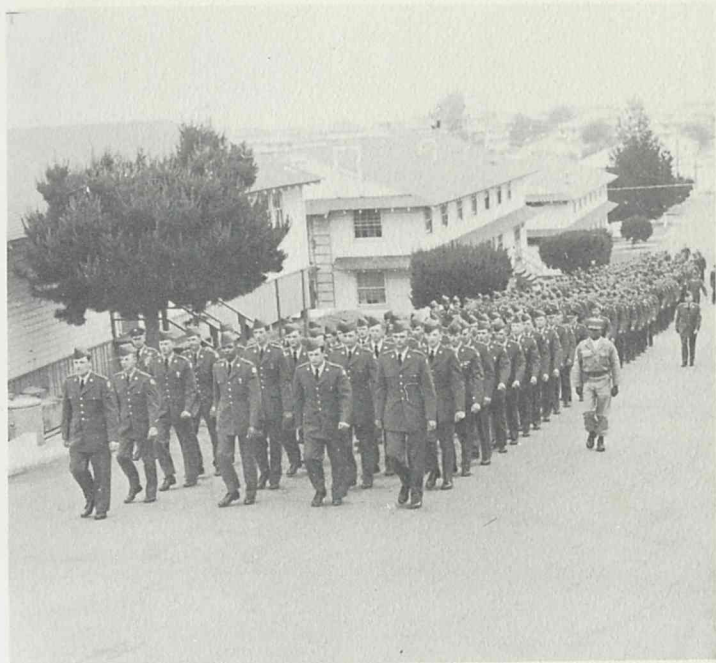
stacked rifles



at the front gate

simulated atomic blast





learning to march

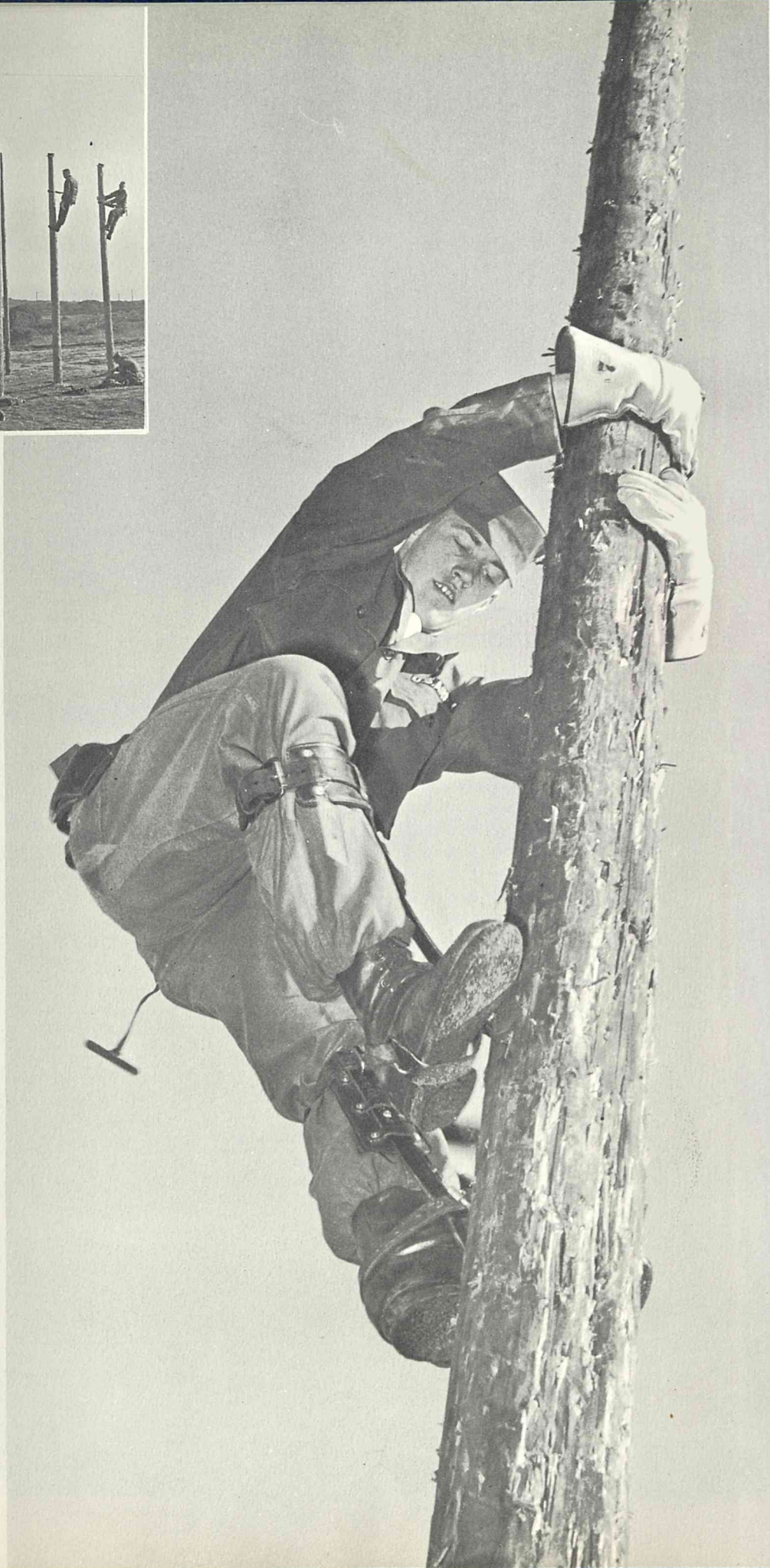
auto mechanics
course



pole climbing

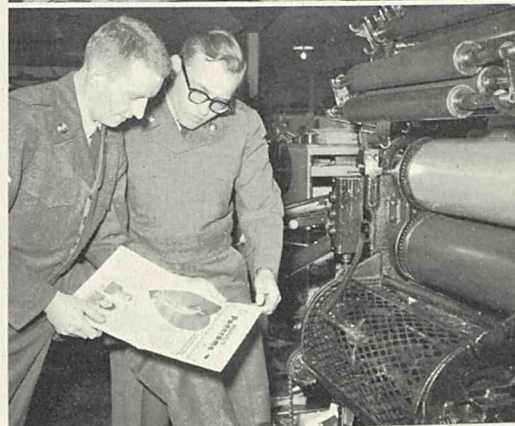
signal training

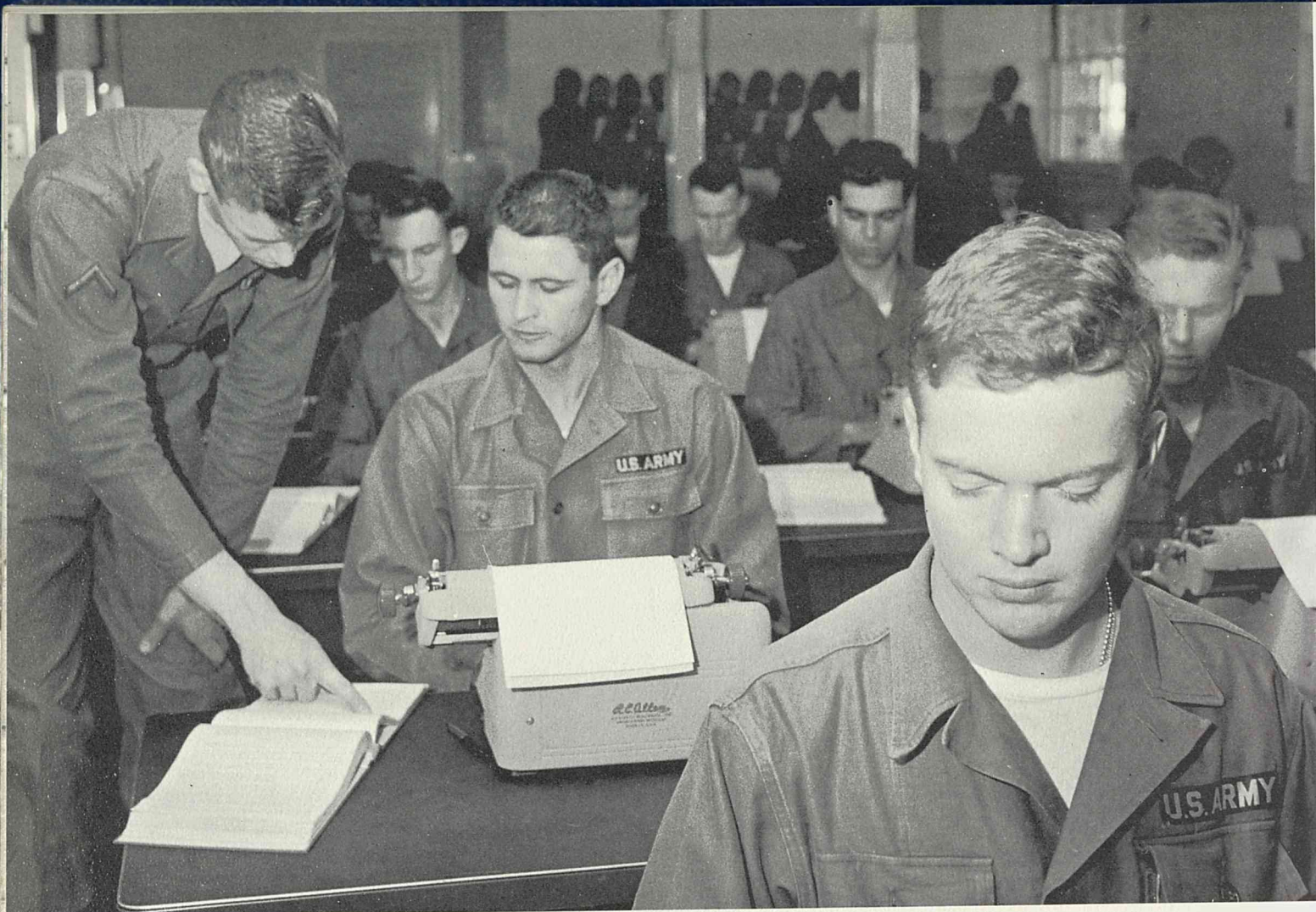
class work





on-the-job trainees take active parts in P. I. O's daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.

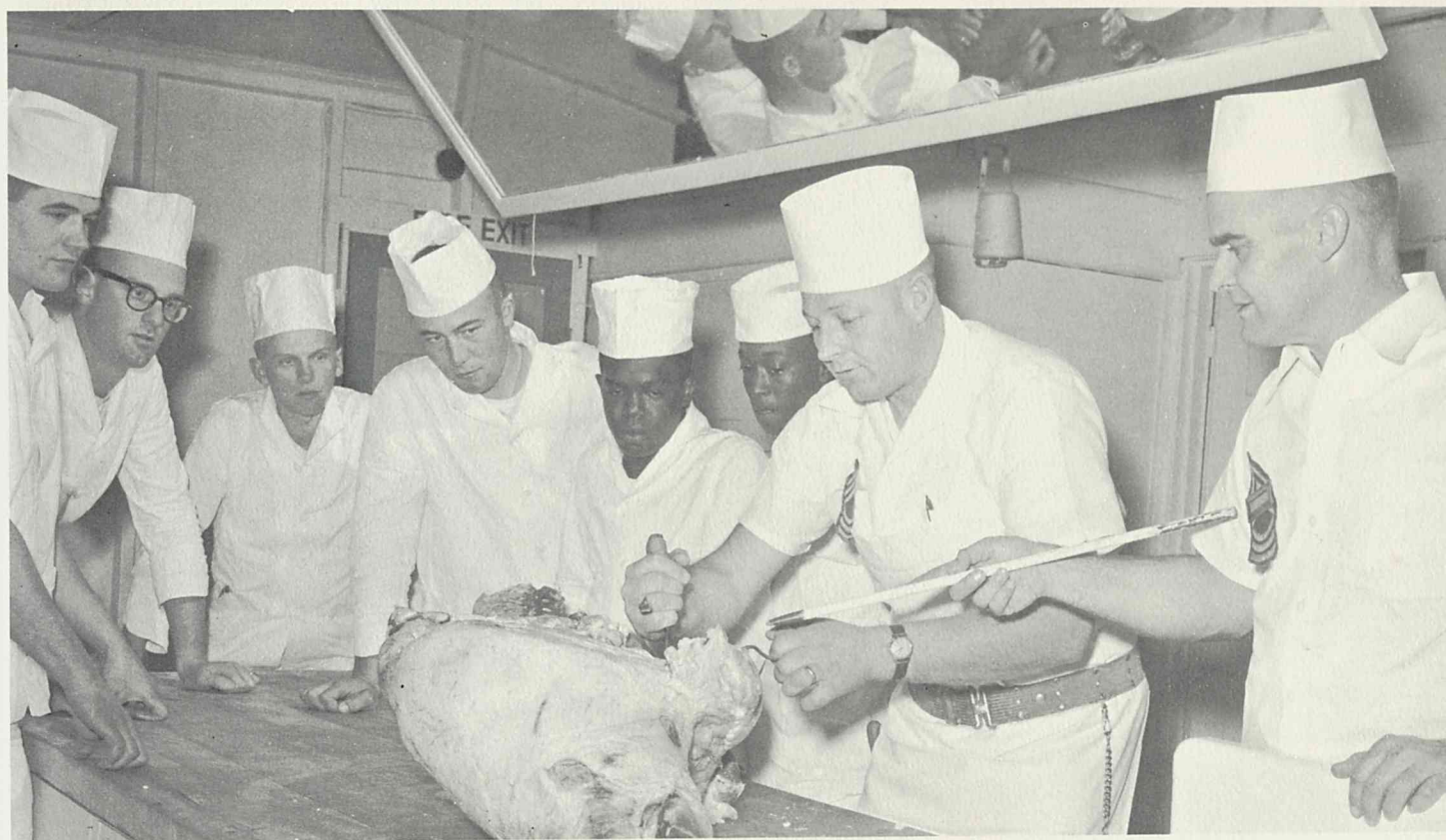




▲ ■ basic army administration school ■ ▲

signal communication

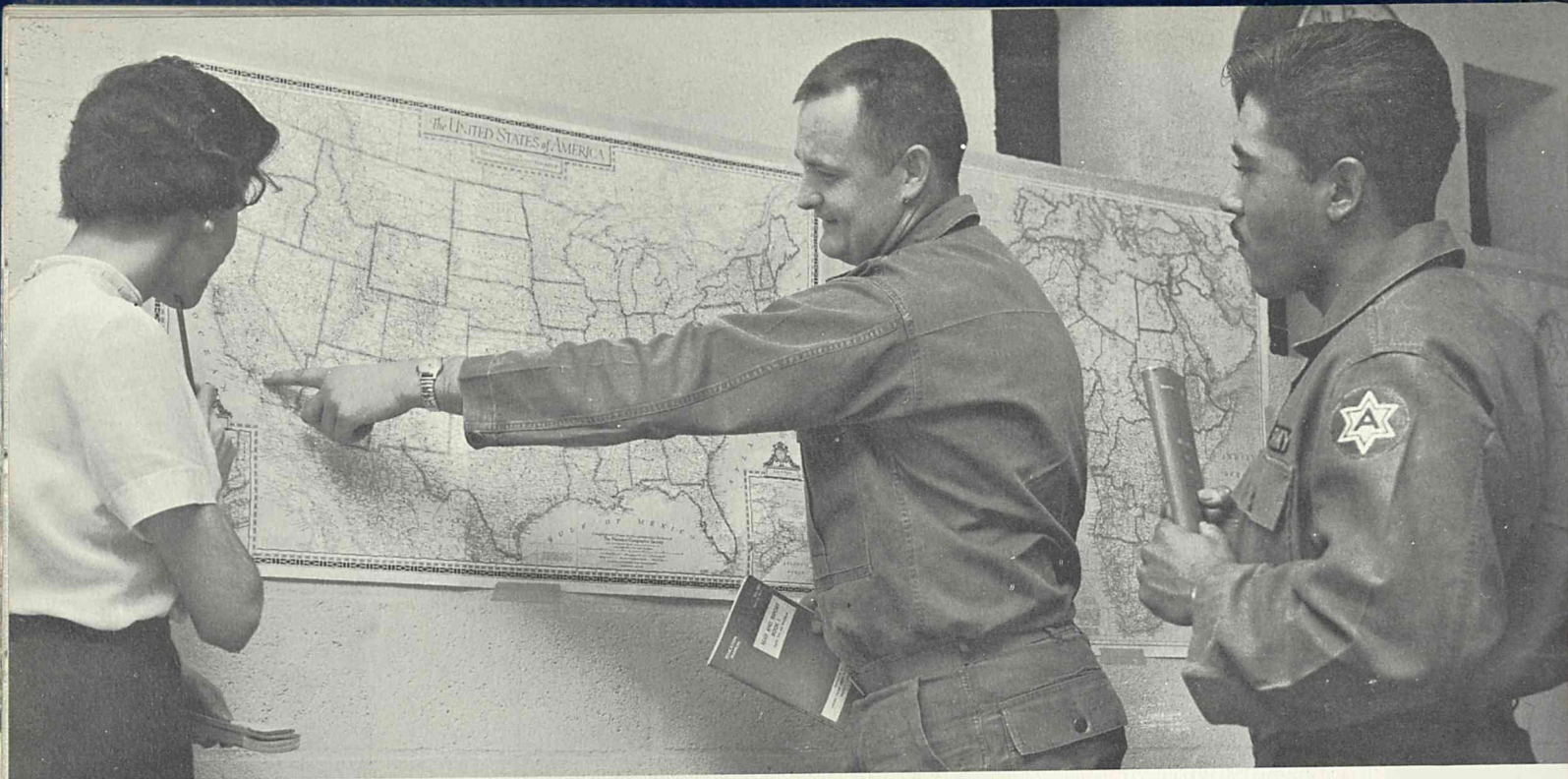




food service school

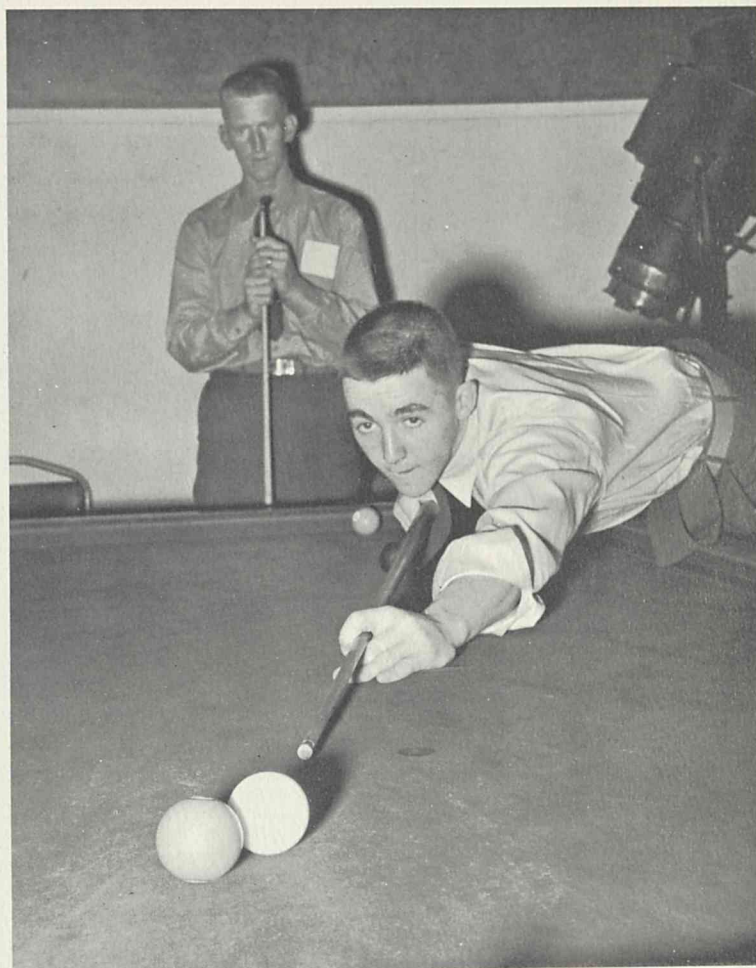
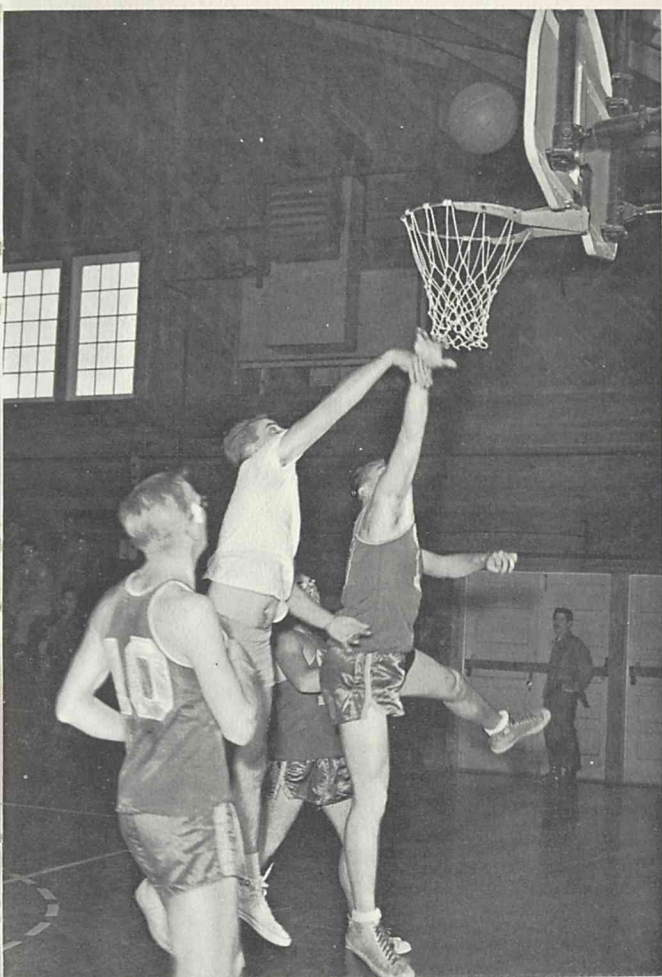
hobby crafts





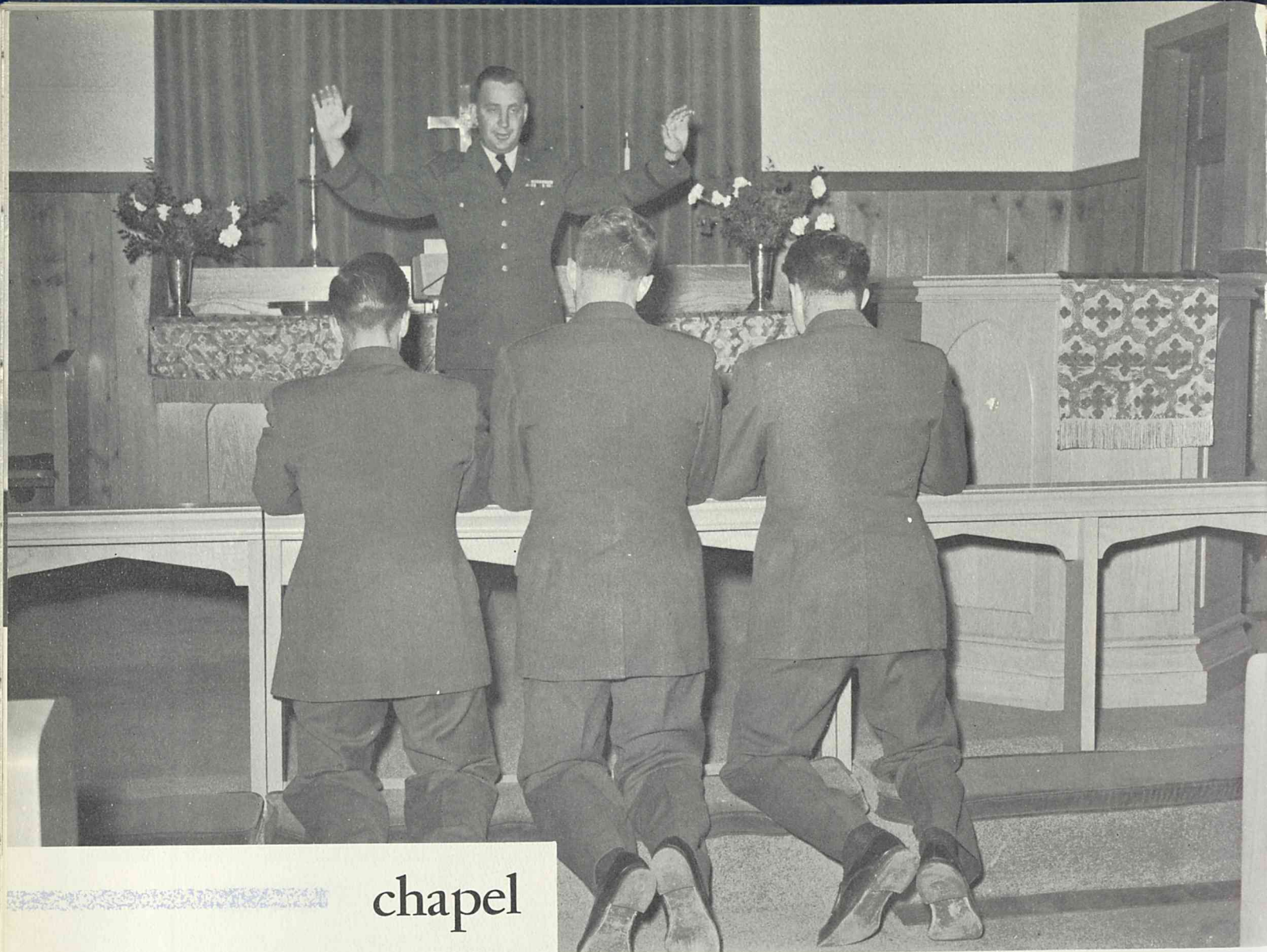
army
education
program





sports and recreation





chapel



hospital

I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)



MAJOR GENERAL ORLANDO C. TROXEL, JR.

COMMANDING GENERAL

Orlando C. Troxel, Jr., was born 15 February 1908 at Fort William McKinley, P.I. He attended schools at Army posts and Washington, D.C. On 11 June 1931 he was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant. Early assignments included Field Artillery school and units.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1942, from where he was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the division. He remained in that position until after the division landed in Normandy in June 1944. After landing he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the VII Corps and remained in that position until January 1946.

Subsequent assignments included appointment as a member of the Joint Operation Review Board, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Armed Forces Information School as a member of the faculty; 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, as Commanding Officer, Division Artillery; member of the faculty at the Command and General Staff College; National War College; 1st Cavalry Division Commander; Chief of Special Warfare, Department of the Army; Director of Organization and Training, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army; Chief Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea (Provisional).

From Korea, he was assigned to Fort Ord, California, where on 20 January 1961 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord.

General Troxel has been awarded the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France); Order of Leopold, with Palm; Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium); and Order of Fatherlands War (Russia).

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.



BRIGADIER GENERAL STANLEY R. LARSEN

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

Stanley Robert Larsen was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, 11 November 1915. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1939.

Prior to World War II, he served as a company officer and company commander with the 25th Division, Schofield Barracks, T.H.

From 7 December 1941 to the conclusion of World War II, he served with the 35th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division. During this period he advanced from company commander of a heavy weapons company to regimental commander. He participated in all four of the campaigns in which the 25th Division was involved in the Pacific during World War II, earning the Distinguished Service Cross as well as the Silver Star for gallantry in action. From 1942 to 1944 he rose from captain to colonel.

Subsequent assignments included that of instructor at the Infantry School, Fort Benning; War Department Public Relations Department; Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth; Chief of the Pictorial Section, Public Information Division, United States Army; Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; Aide-de-Camp to General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, serving in that capacity until July 1951.

Other assignments took him to the Basic Airborne Course at Fort Benning; commander of the 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment of the 82d Airborne Division; Deputy Chief of Staff, and later Chief of Staff, of the XVIII Airborne Corps; graduate of Army War College; Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Allied Forces Northern Europe, Oslo, Norway; Assistant Division Commander of the 10th Infantry Division in Germany; Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Army Infantry School; Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations of the Eighth U.S. Army in Korea.

On 17 October 1960, he was assigned to the United States Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California.



Col. Carl A. Peterson
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Jack E. Smith
Battle Group Commander

COMPANY C

Started Basic Training: 15 May 1961



1st Lt. Edward O. Miller
Former Company Commander

FIRST BATTLE GROUP FIRST BRIGADE

Graduated: 8 July 1961



1st Lt. Vern W. Stutsman
Company Commander



2nd Lt. Robert C. Nargassans
Executive Officer



2nd Lt. Roger W. Avers
Platoon Leader



2nd Lt. Victor J. Torres
Platoon Leader



E-8 Stanley F. Bilicki
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. Cornelious L. Lloyd
SDI



SFC Jack E. Barnes



SFC Colson



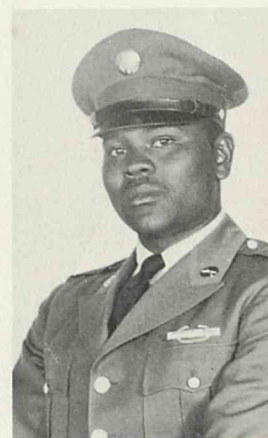
SFC Ponce



SFC Carlos Mateo



Sgt. Rivera E. Pagan
Supply Sergeant



Sgt. Booker T. Poole



Sgt. Alton L. Byrd, Jr.



Sgt. Vernon D. Godsey
Company Clerk



Cpl. P. A. North
Mail Clerk



SFC Darling
Mess Steward

CO. C—1ST BATTLE GROUP, 1ST BRIGADE,
FORT ORD, CALIF.—July 7, 1961

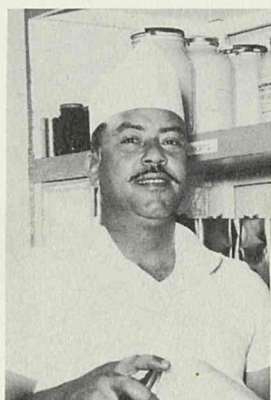
SUBJECT: Summary for Training Cycle Book.

Graded Test Results—Average 90.24%.

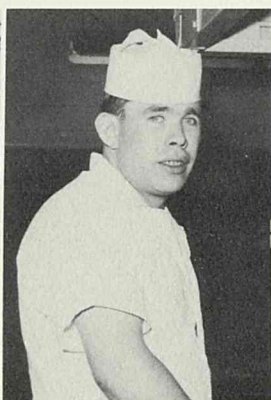
Of over 100 companies tested, C Company placed
4th on Post and 1st in 1st Brigade.

Broke the Post Record on Dismounted Drill with a
84.9%.

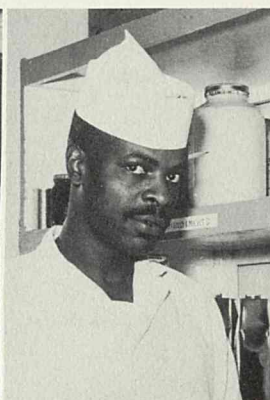
100% Passed the Graded Test.



Cpl. R. Carrillo
First Cook



Cpl. William Moore
First Cook



Cpl. C. Williams
First Cook

D. R. Abcarian
P. A. Abeyta
R. C. Acheson
Richard F. Adams
D. F. Albright



C. E. Asher
M. C. Atkinson
M. D. Auman
J. W. Balister
F. O. Barnard





J. D. Barnes
Edward Barr
Ralph C. Blades
Charles A. Bowles
R. Branchcomb



D. E. Branham
Harold L. Bunch
Kenneth E. Bush
P. L. Cairo
L. R. Catron



V. A. Cedrone
M. W. Chapel
Warren C. Clark
N. L. Clowers
John Cocchia



D. R. Coffman
James E. Cox
Daniel L. Craib
Jack W. Cygan
T. J. Craig



F. J. DaSilva
Eddie L. Day
Robert DelValle
A. V. Denby
M. R. DeShane

Douglas L. Dexter
 Ronald V. Diaz
 Eugene C. Dillon
 Dale E. Dodds
 Russell K. Duke



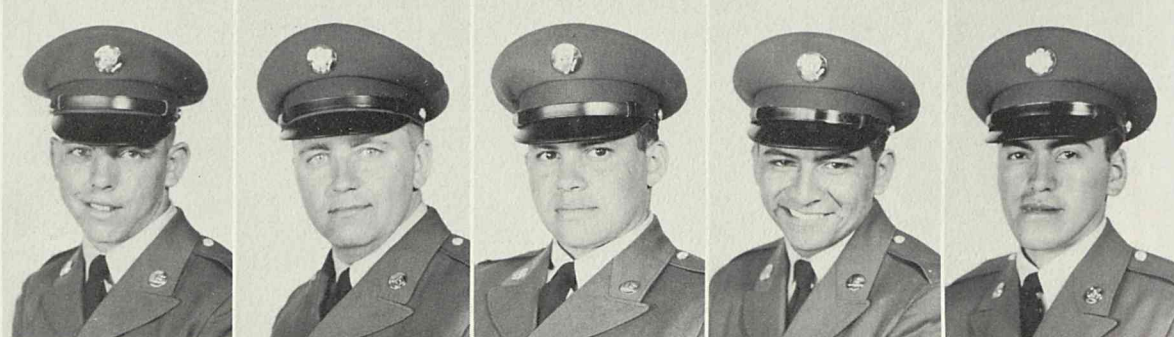
William B. Duke
 G. R. Easthouse
 Charles Edwards
 L. D. Eisiminger
 J. L. Falconer



Douglas Frazier
 R. M. Freedman
 Ronald D. Fuller
 John M. Garcia
 Robert L. Gay



Melvin D. Gilley
 Robert W. Glover
 A. Gomez
 E. A. Gonzales
 R. C. Gonzalez



M. J. Gorham
 Floyd L. Green
 C. E. Grover
 James C. Hargis
 Curtis Hardy





William J. Harp
R. E. Harriman
Don W. Haswell
Gary K. Head
R. C. Henisk



J. R. Herbert
R. Hernandez
R. B. Herrick
W. A. Hollowell
Glynn Hurley



Terry L. Hunter
John N. Husted
Ramon Iturbe
P. L. Jackson
Errol Johnson



Troy L. Johnson
Barry R. Kahn
James H. Kelley
John J. King
Bruce N. LaBrie



M. B. Layman
Don M. Lewis
K. J. Linder
R. H. Lindig
D. F. Lockman

Antonio Lozano
H. E. Lucha
R. D. Marshall
T. E. Marshall
Lloyd R. Martin



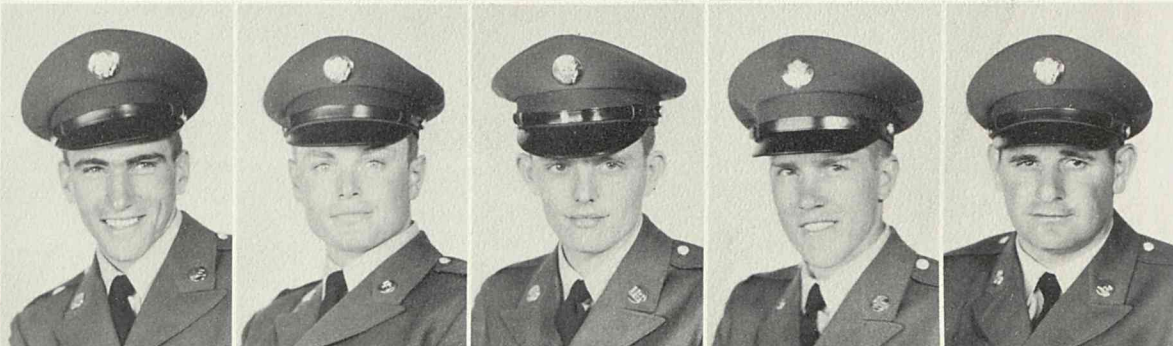
W. McAllister
Earl L. McBride
Jimmy J. Miller
R. Moehring
Robert G. Monaco



George W. Moniz
J. S. Montes
John P. Moore
M. H. Morgan
Barry G. Morrison



Dan W. Mosier
Reinhard Mueller
Raymond Murphy
Roy E. Murphy
Robert M. Nawfel



Daniel L. Nelson
Donald R. Nelson
Steven O. Ness
Leland E. Nicholes
Richard O. Nichols





Glen T. Noles
B. R. Norback
G. C. Nussbaum
Ernest F. Ochoa
Paul S. Olmo



Yoneo Onozawa
D. R. Ortega
Robert E. Osby
Jordan D. Ostrow
Jerry D. Owens



A. L. Parkhill
L. W. Pennington
J. W. Peratrovich
Kit Petersen
R. A. Peterson



J. R. Piscione
Gerald Ploeger
James W. Polin
Willis J. Powell
Jon W. Price



G. B. Rachel
D. C. Ramsdell
W. E. Reeves
John W. Reiter
R. L. Rhodes

Leonard C. Rial
Dale H. Richard
Russell W. Ristow
R. E. Roberson
M. Roskelley



William E. Rowe
Robert J. Royse
Larry G. Rucker
R. O. Rudoloff
Glen A. Running



B. R. Rustin
R. W. Rutkowski
M. G. Saborio
Paul L. Salas
D. E. Salazar



Glen A. Savage
T. G. Schmallen
E. P. Schneider
K. Schoonover
James A. Scott



D. M. Shanley
C. Shicksnider
B. J. Schockley
Steve D. Shultz
Frank E. Silva





Jules B. Silver
Onofre S. Sison
Robert E. Sitnik
Howard F. Smith
Joseph A. Smith



Mark G. Smith
Paul F. Smith
David O. Smoot
R. L. Snyder
Fred D. Solomon



W. M. Spear
R. E. Stallcup
C. A. Stanley
David T. Steele
R. C. Stipp



A. G. Strebel
Roberto Stuart
Larry D. Suther
E. Q. Tapia
L. V. Tauvao



R. R. Taylor
Nathan C. Teal
Reymundo Tellez
Billy W. Thomas
Larry V. Thomas

D. M. Thompson
Loran B. Todd
L. J. Torres
Albert R. Tozer
Danny M. Tripp



C. A. Troup
E. Trujillo
J. H. Tucker
T. W. Tucker
W. P. Tuthiol



Atanacio Vega
Michael J. Vega
R. W. Watson
E. R. Weber
Frederick Weis



Allan F. Weiss
Robert P. Welch
D. G. Welcher
Dale S. Wells
G. T. Whitcher



Archie White
R. S. Willey
K. L. Williams
D. L. Willingham
B. L. Wilson

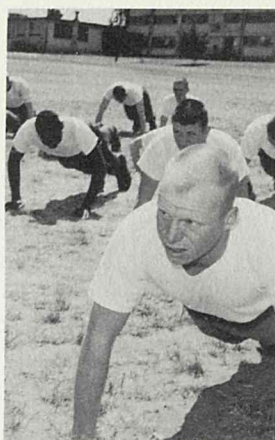




R. J. Wilson
W. A. Winterton
Michael R. Wirth
G. R. Wittman
Warren R. Wright

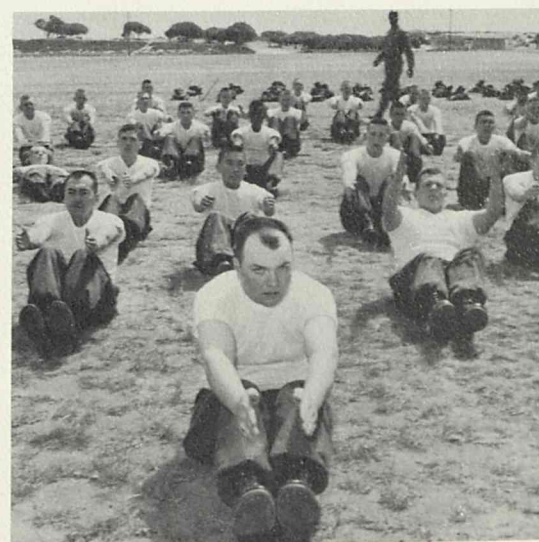
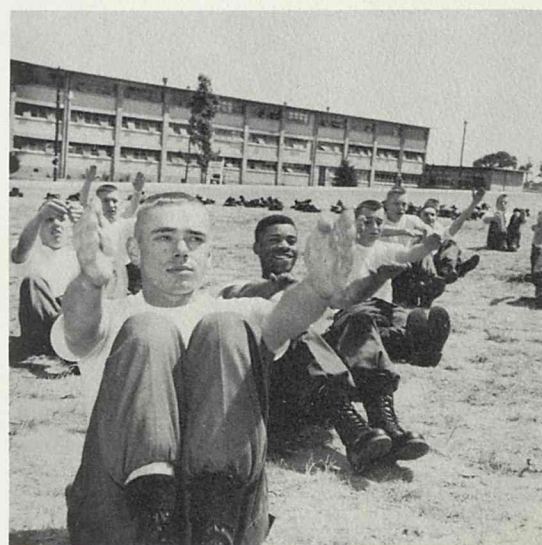


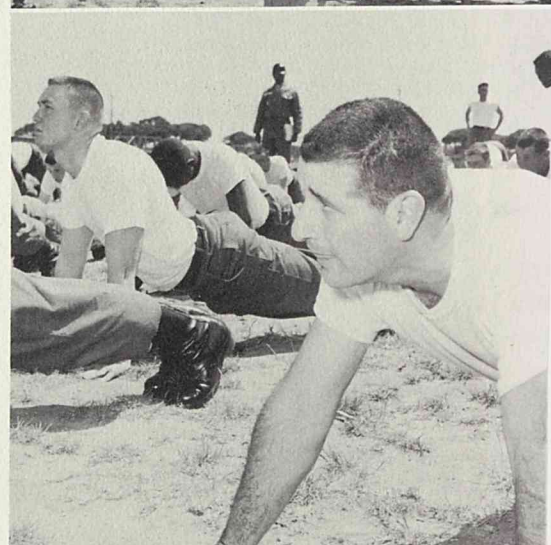
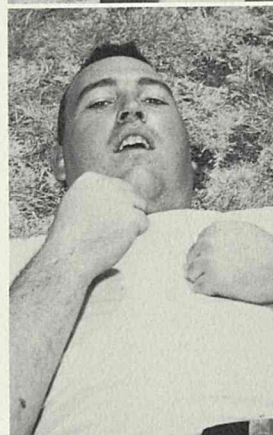
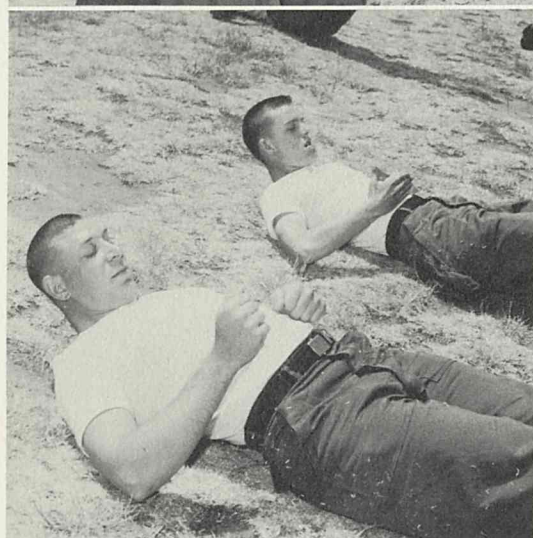
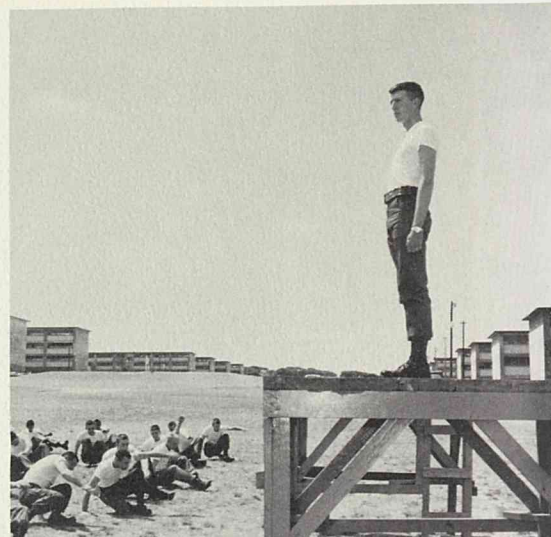
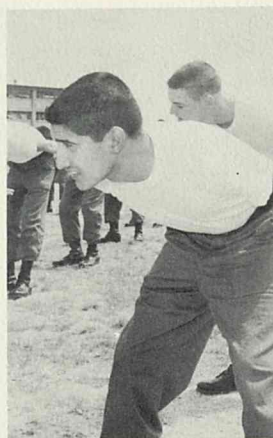
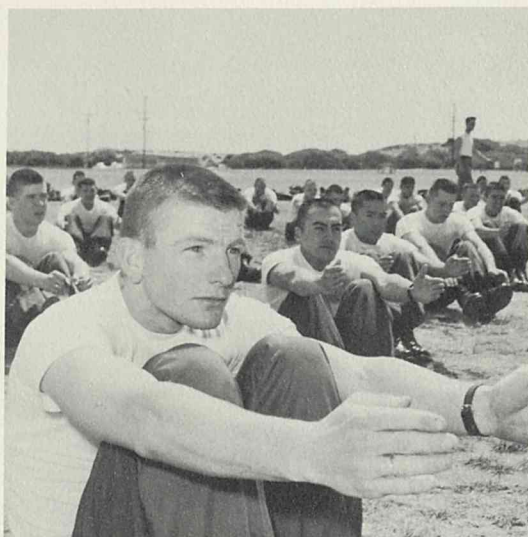
Ronald W. Yost
Donald C. Zeller
H. F. Alexander
Ervin Besler
L. J. Broussard



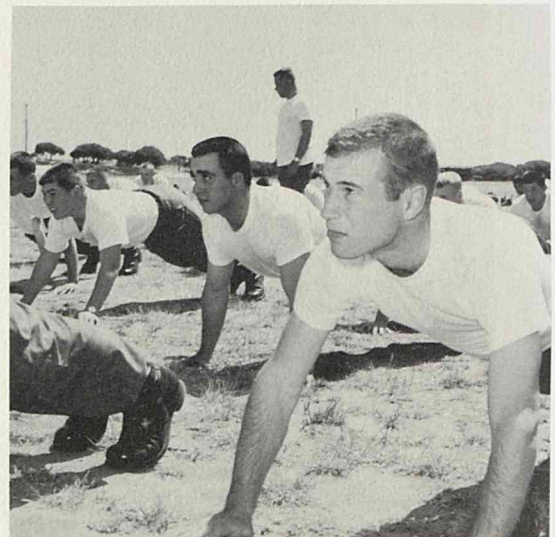
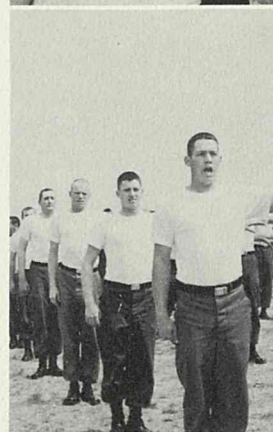
R. J. Burville
Louis Espinosa
Fernando Torres

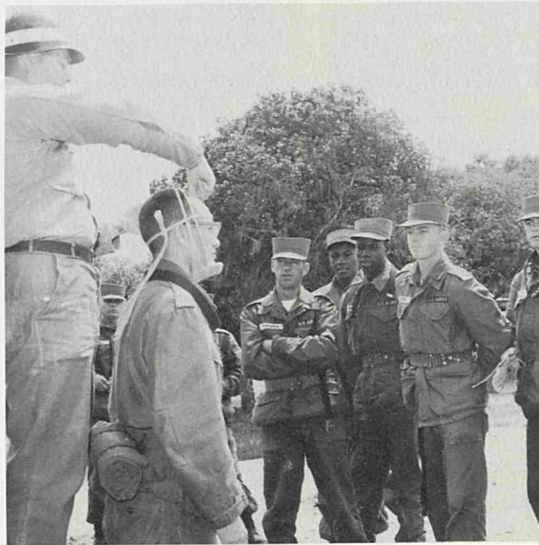
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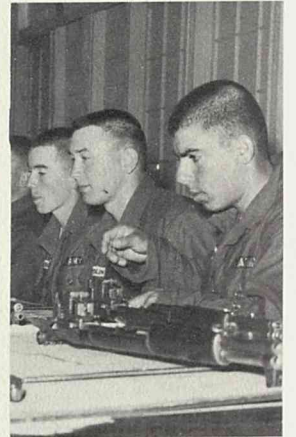
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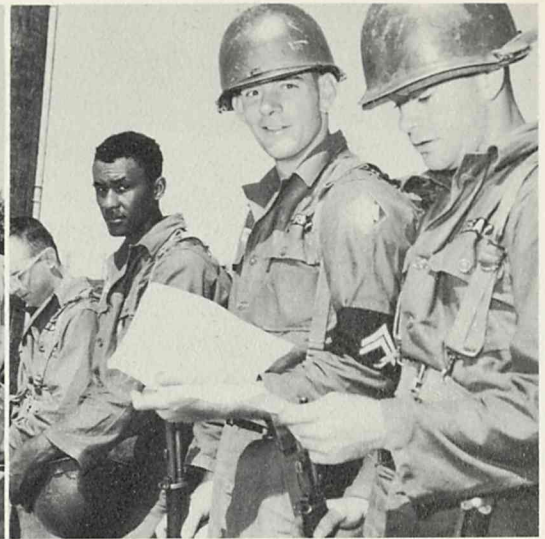
first aid



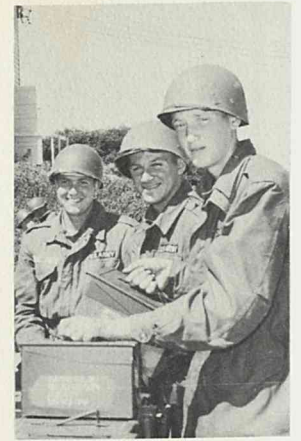


m-1 rifle instruction

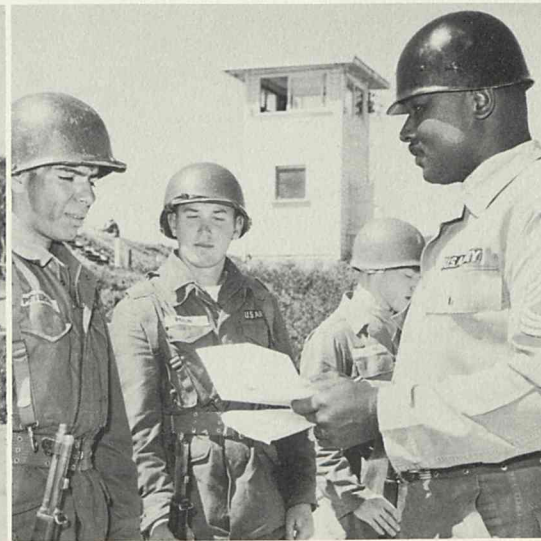
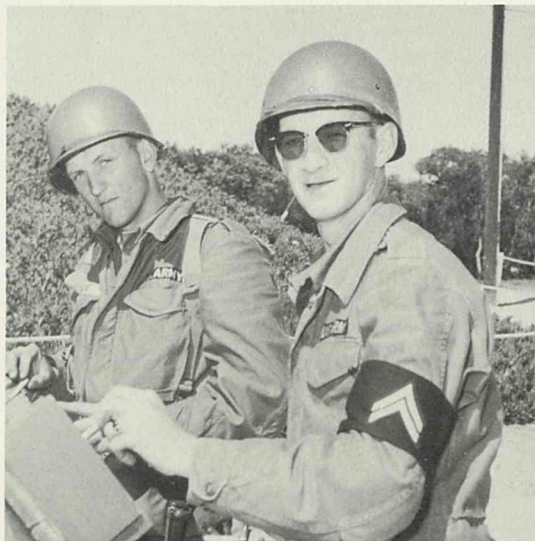


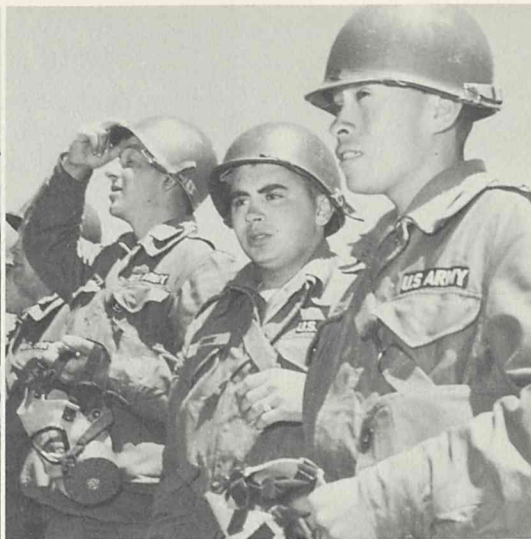


trainfire



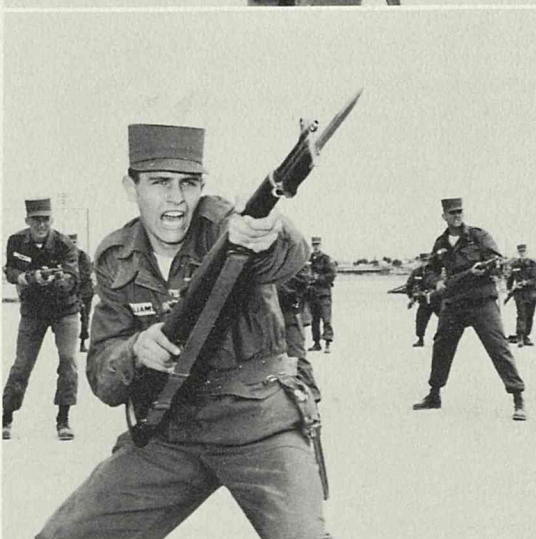
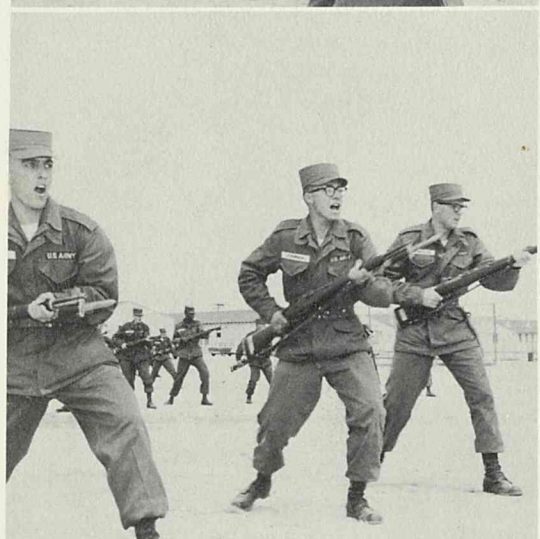
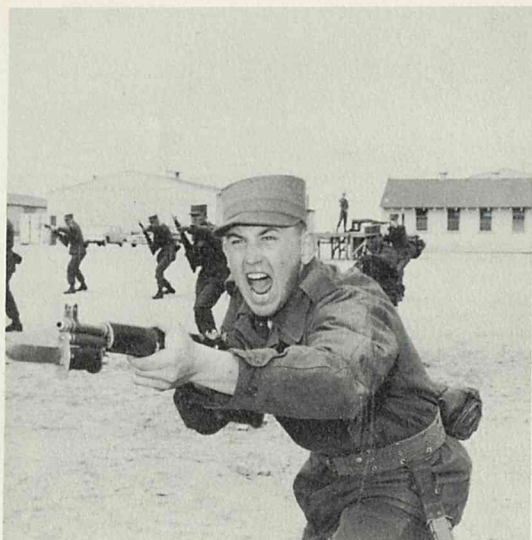
trainfire





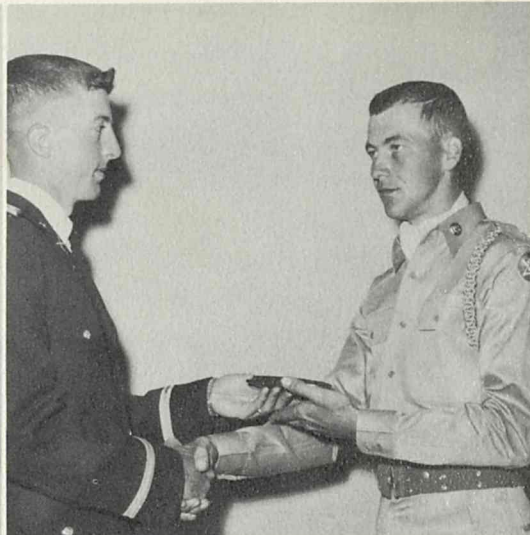
chemical, biological and radiological warfare





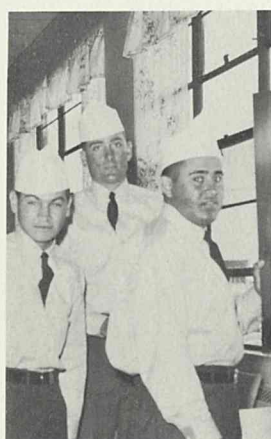
bayonet





open house

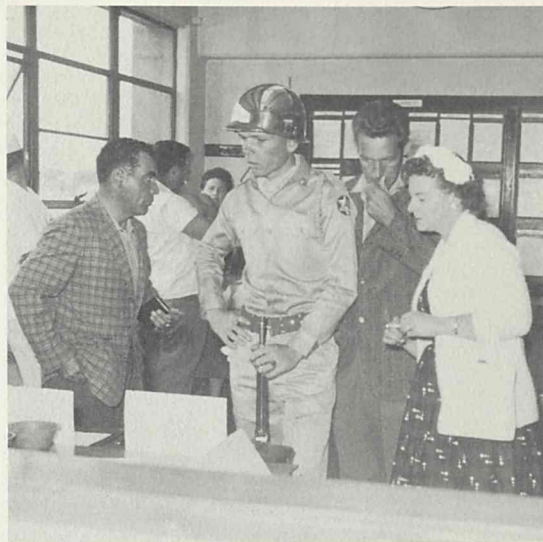




open house

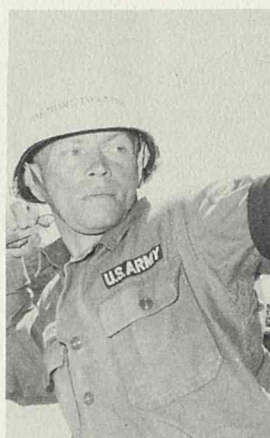
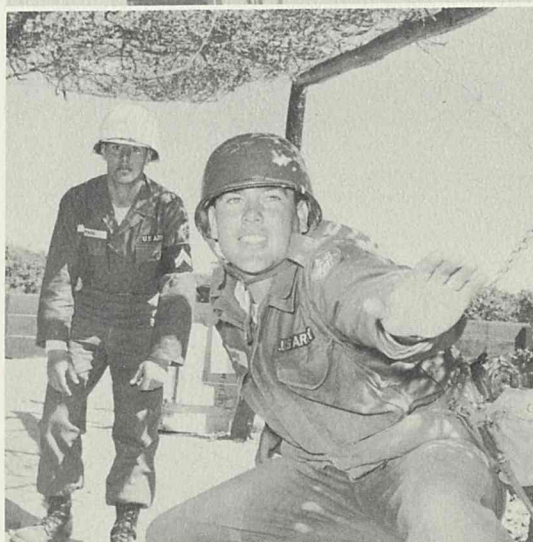
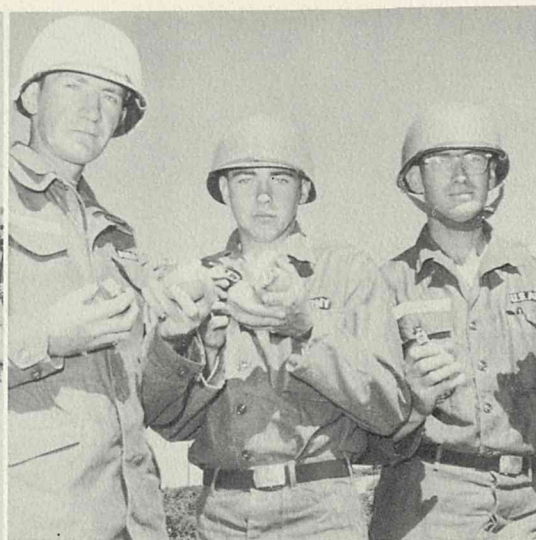


drill team

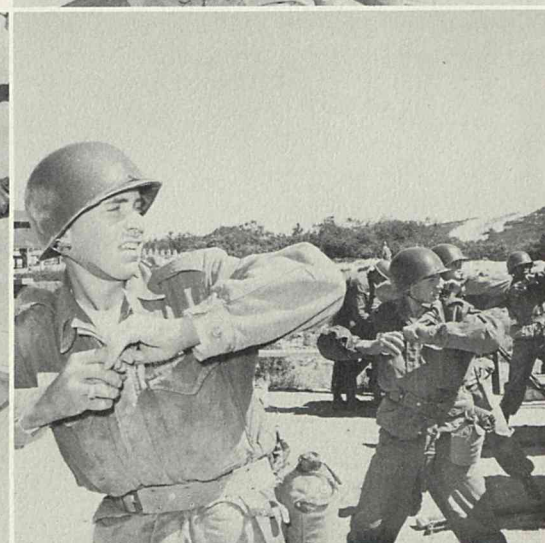


open house



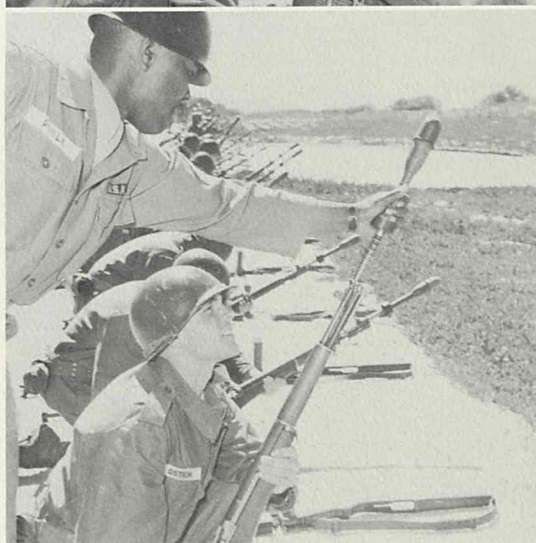


hand grenades





rifle grenades





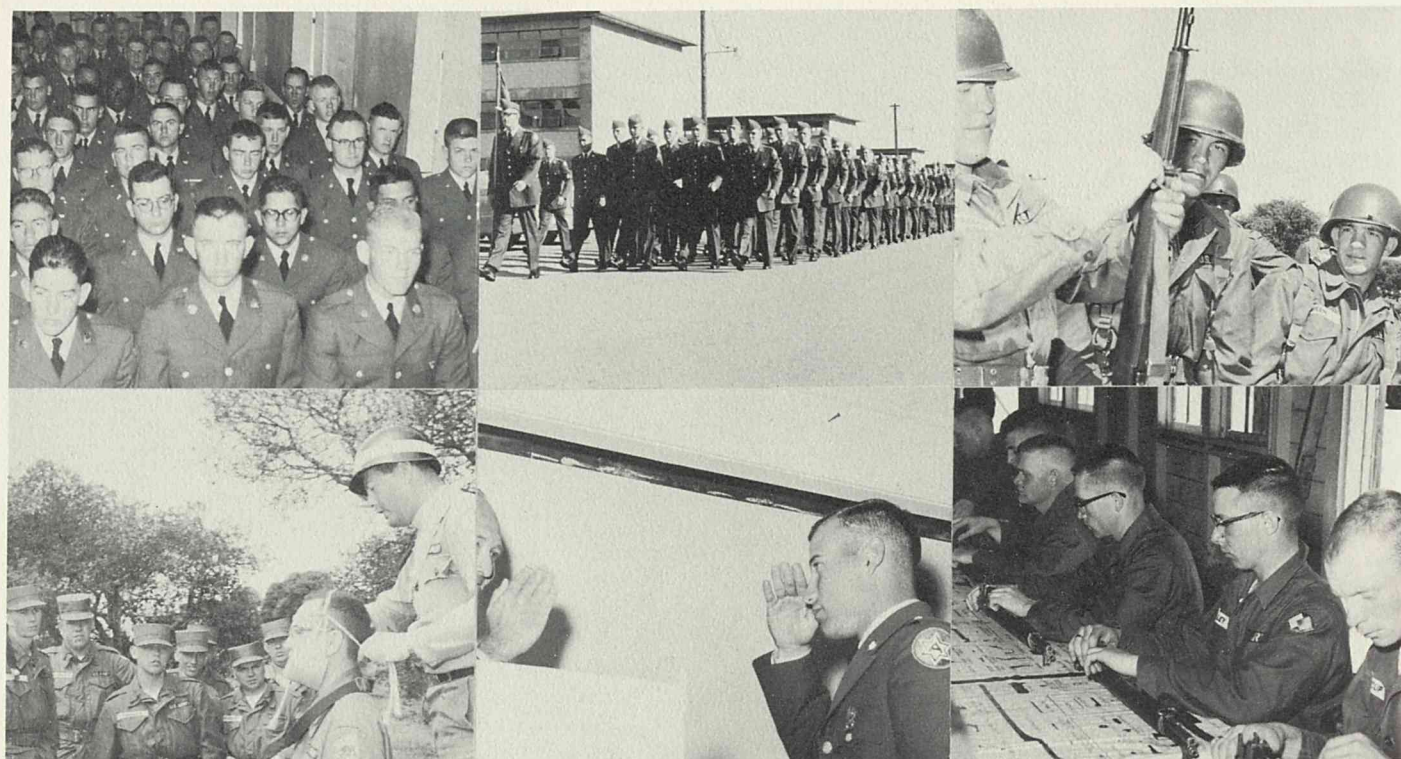
cover and movement





cover and movement





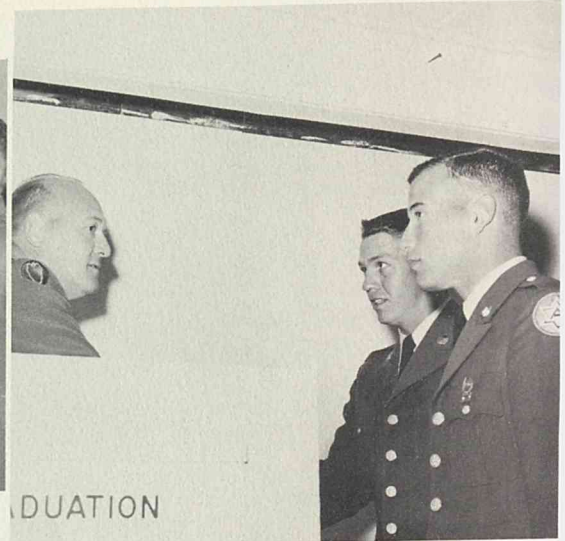
our training through the eyes of the camera





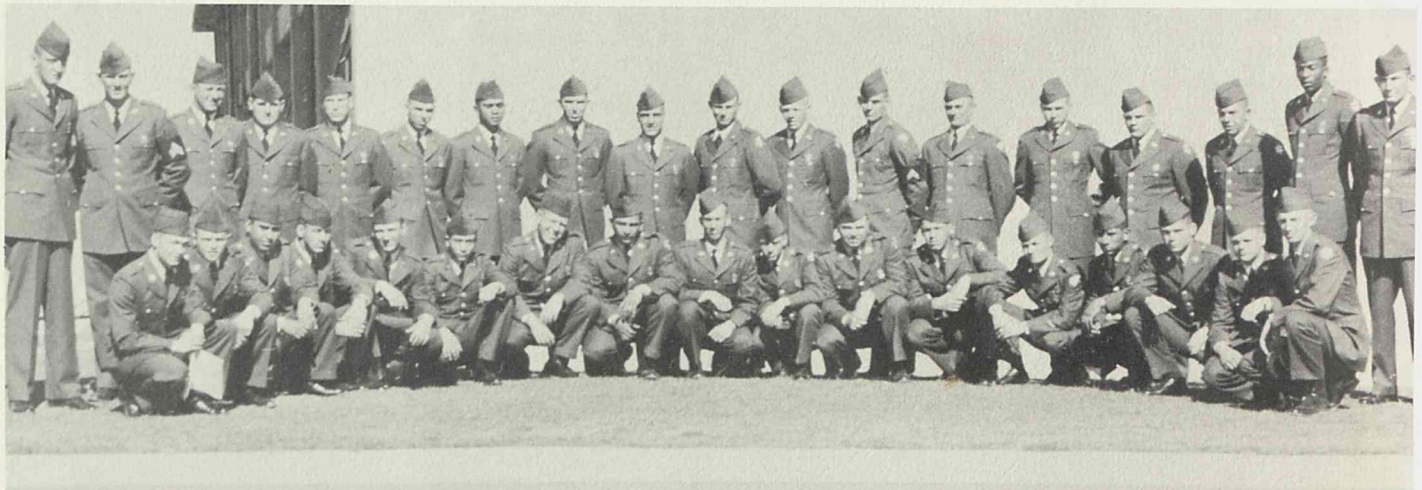


outstanding trainee



graduation

outstanding trainees



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.

